Peoples Korea Today

The beauty of a flourishing human being,
in every aspects of life is a result of practising,
the Juche idea in socialist society,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

피플스 코리아 투데이

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'The beauty of a flourishing human being,
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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'Glory to the Korean People's Army, the inheritor and continuer of the traditions, of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and defender of Juche - based socialism !'

On the occasion of the 93rd anniversary, of the foundation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

The Korean People's Army (KPA) origins go back to the 25th of April 1932 rather than simply the 8th of February 1948 when the KPA was founded as a regular revolutionary armed force. In fact the KPA was founded as the Anti - Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, which later became the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) in March 1934, on the 25th of April by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG in Antu, Manchuria where many Koreans had been exiled to because of the harshness and barbarity of Japanese imperialist colonial rule in Korea.

President KIM IL SUNG in his speech to the ceremony to found the Anti - Japanese People's Guerilla Army declared that:

'The AJPGA is made up of the workers,
peasants and young patriots who oppose the Japanese imperialists
and their stooges and love their country and people;
it is a revolutionary armed force which will dedicate itself

to protecting the interests of the people.

The aim and mission of the people’s guerrilla army
is to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in Korea
and bring national independence
and social emancipation to the Korean people'

The above words of President KIM IL SUNG adroitly summed up the nature, role and mission of the Anti - Japanese People’s Guerrilla Army (AJPGA). It was an army of workers and peasants as well as patriotic youth and it was a revolutionary armed force which aimed at not only national liberation but freeing the people from the shackles of feudalism, landlordism and capitalism.

President KIM IL SUNG also stressed that the AJPGA was a self - reliant, Juche - based revolutionary armed force saying that:

'We are now fighting against formidable Japanese imperialism
under difficult circumstances, with neither home front nor foreign aid.

We must believe only in our united strength
and have the firm conviction that we can defeat the enemy by our own strength.

By our own strength I mean the organized and united masses of the people'

The KPRA fought with the revolutionary spirit of self - reliance and the Juche Idea. They seized weapons from the Japanese aggressors or manufactured their own. Some hoped that the Soviet Union, the first socialist state, would supply them with a hand - grenade factory but this never materialised so they made their own hand-grenades the *'Yongil bomb'* (of course today the DPRK has its own nuclear *'Yongil bomb'*).

In March 1934 the Anti Japanese People's Guerrilla Army became the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. Under the command of the great leader President KIM IL SUNG, an ever victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, the stout hearted and heroic guerrilla revolutionary fighters of the KPRA fought many battles against the Japanese imperialist aggressors such the battle of Pochonbo and the battle of Musan to name just a few. The battle of Pochonbo on the 4 June 1937 was most significant as it symbolises the KPRA's advance into the Korean homeland.

The hard and arduous struggle of the AJPGA led by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG paid off in the end on the 9th of August 1945 general KIM IL SUNG gave the order for the final offensive against the Japanese marauders. The KPRA together with Soviet army units surged into Korea, the KPRA often taking the lead in the more difficult battles. On August 15 1945 Korea was liberated at last from Japanese imperialist rule.

After liberation President KIM IL SUNG made the foundation of a standing, regular

revolutionary armed force the order of the day and the guerilla based KPRA became the regular Korean People's Army (KPA) on the 8th of February 1948. Since then the KPA has stood guard over the independence of People's Korea and the gains of Juche - based socialism.

The KPA received a baptism of fire in June 1950 when the US imperialists and ROK puppets invaded in the DPRK but the KPA inflicted a crushing defeat on the US imperialists in the great Fatherland Liberation War of 1950 - 1953.The KPA also defeated the US in the *'Pueblo incident'*, *'EC121 incident'*, *'Panmunjom incident'* of 1976 and the 1994 helicopter shoot down incident.

The KPA under the command of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, an ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander, has defended the sovereignty and honour of People's Korea during the intense confrontation with US imperialism in the second decade of the 21st century. Thanks to the steadfastness of the KPA which is now equipped with nukes and ICBMs, the outbreak of war on the Korean peninsula was averted in 2013, 2015 and 2017.

Glory to the KPA, the inheritor and continuer of the traditions of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and defender of Juche - based socialism!

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT', General Chairman KFA UK)

'Korean Friendship Association of Greece, on the 'Day of Sun''

On the Day of the Sun in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the 113th anniversary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung is being celebrated. The man who took over a country devastated by occupation and war, played a leading role in the Anti - Japanese Struggle and in the liberation and the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Soon after, in the Fatherland Liberation War of 1950 - 1953, he lead the country to victory over the invaders.

From then on, he put the country on a path of Socialist construction, he was a staunch enemy of revisionism and the anti - Stalinist fervour put into effect by the USSR under Khrushchev, and lead the country as a true progressive revolutionary who deemed it necessary to develop revolutionary theory, so that it was fully applicable to the conditions of the times, and was able to adapt to many changes. He was a great statesman, meeting many Presidents and Prime Ministers from around the World. His written works were studied in many countries and translated into many languages .

Thus, he began the development of Juche and Songun, pillars of Korean Socialism, which are still as powerful today as they were then, still leading Korea to the successful building of 21st century Socialism. KFA Greece celebrates this special day together with the Korean People, and their great leader Marshal Kim Jong Un. We also wish to send solidarity greetings to all KFA groups, associations and study groups, Manse !

(Konstantin Krystallis,
Official Delegate and founder of the Juche Idea Study Group of Greece, KFA Greece,
George Hadjipateras, General Secretary of the KFA Greece)

'DPRK's Economy Viewed from New Regional Development Policy'

The Regional Development 20 × 10 Policy recently advanced by General Secretary Kim Jong Un of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea is drawing attention of many people around the world.

According to the policy, the Workers' Party of Korea takes charge of building modern regional - industry factories in 20 counties every year as an unerring policy-oriented task and carries it out successfully so as to raise the basic material and cultural living standards of the people to a higher level in all cities and counties, more specifically in all parts of the country, in the coming decade.

The DPRK has already built modern regional - industry factories in Kimhwa County. It is said that the level of modernization of the foodstuff, clothing and daily necessities factories and a paper mill built in Kimhwa County is very high. They are fed with locally - available raw and other materials. And they are producing more than enough products to satisfy the county's demand, and the surplus is supplied to the neighbouring counties and even the provincial seat.

When he gave field guidance at the regional - industry factories in Kimhwa County, Kim Jong Un stressed once again the decision on setting the architectural styles and the level of modernization of the regional - industry factories to be built from this year higher than those in Kimhwa County. The Regional Development 20 × 10 Policy, which has begun to be put in force in real earnest, helps to guess the direction of development of the country.

Firstly, the line of self - reliance and self - development followed by the DPRK is immutable.

An important issue in implementing the policy is the one of upgrading the level of modernization of production lines and supplying raw and other materials for normal operation. And the country tries to solve these problems by its own efforts. As it was done in Kimhwa County, scientists and technicians at the scientific and educational institutes across the country are playing a key role in the setting up of production lines. And at the same time, the work of building raw material bases to suit the geographical features of each county is now under progress. This is eloquent proof of the will of the WPK and DPRK government to build the regional economy as well as the central economy into an independent one which entirely relies on its own technology and locally - available raw materials, so as to improve stably the people's living standard, unperturbed by the worldwide economic confusion.

Secondly, the country is paying its primary attention to bettering the people's livelihood regarding the economic development.

There are a number of problems requiring an immediate solution for the Korean economy which has been put on a steady upward track. Here goes an example. The country set the goal of modernizing the Ryongsong Machine Complex, the leading machine producer, within two years and of making other large - scale machine - building factories in the country follow suit so as to put them all on a modern basis.

It would cost a huge sum of money. However, the country has put forward the policy of developing regional industry for the betterment of the people's material and cultural living standards, and set the project in motion by mobilizing a large amount of materials, funds and technical forces.

Thirdly, the country plans to bring about a complete change in the overall economy of the country in a very short span of time and promote its multilateral growth.

The DPRK intends not to boost the economy sector by sector, but to develop all the sectors including heavy and light industries, regional industry and agriculture simultaneously. In fact, all sectors of the national economy such as metallurgical and chemical industries are pursuing modernization and sustainable development. With the advancement and execution of the Regional Development 20 × 10 Policy, the country is now in a position to promote the development of each regional economy in a unique way, expand the scope of investment in it and create a climate of competing with one another, thus giving impetus to diversified growth. The day is not far off when the nation will achieve the brilliant success of simultaneous, balanced and rapid development across the country.

(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

'Democratic People's Republic of Korea vs Hell: A Conflict of Virtue against Vice'

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea has an clearly defined stable identity. The nation of the DPRK has no inner conflict of identity.

The DPRK is a socialist nation that is Korean and is a stable unified society symbolised by the Mount Paektu Bloodline which is the centre of the Korean people. The DPRK is currently on their third Centre of Unity through the Marshal Kim Jong Un.

The imperialist occupied *'southkorea'* is currently on its sixth republic and is ruled by a caste of corporate families known *'chaebols'* who run south *'Korea'* as a vassal state of the USA.

This *'south Korea'* is a parody, their *'K - pop'* is heavily Americanized, with oddly androgynous men and women who look like Barbie or Chucky dolls due to all the plastic surgery.

A lot of occupied south Korean women have operations on their eyes to look more like white European westerners, a very sad and radicalized body image distortion made through the imperialist oppression upon the mind of its victims.

In DPRK the people are Heaven, like a rising red star they ascend upwards seeking to create paradise upon the Earth.

In occupied south Korea the people are in hell: Overworked, exploited, severe mental illness and vassals to a satanic economic value that feeds upon their miserable souls.

These *'south Koreans'* are deformed Koreans, they’ve been violently separated from the true form of Korea, they are victims of the exploiter elite.

The only way for these damaged and broken Koreans to become whole again is in the salvation of leaving their hell and joining the Heaven of the DPRK which is the true form of Korea.

(Bolo Steel,
a member of the Korean Friendship Association UK)

'13th Anniversary of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, becoming Supreme Leader, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea'

13 - years have passed since respected Marshal KIM JONG UN was elected to the positions of First Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea on the 11th of April 2012 and First Chairman of the former National Defence Commission of the DPRK (now the State Affairs Commission) on the 13th of April 2012. These momentous decisions placed dear respected comrade KIM JONG UN at the head of the state, party and army and at the helm of the Korean revolution, basically the supreme leader of the DPRK.

Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN was democratically elected as supreme leader of the DPRK. It was a profound manifestation of the support, trust, respect and affection of the masses of Korean people and members of the WPK for him. Seeing many documentaries and videos of the on - the - spot guidance of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN we can tell that he is the most popular leader in the world and that the entire Korean people are united rock - solid behind the dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN and will win final victory under his masterly leadership.

During the twelve years of his Supreme leadership Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN has shown great energy, determination and dynamism in his roles. Project after project, such as Mirae Scientists Street has been completed. Prosperity is rising and the Korean people under the leadership of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN are rushing towards the goal of a thriving socialist country. He is a people's leader who always mixes with the people. Moreover he made the people -

orientated principle the order of the day.

Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN has led the struggle to consolidate the monolithic unity of the WPK, to model it on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism and defeated the anti - party counter - revolutionary factionalists. Now dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is now leading the struggle to implement to the letter KIM JONG Il's behests without an inch of deflection and without a step of concession.

Under the leadership of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN the line of building the economy and nuclear force in parallel was successfully concluded and the DPRK has embarked on self-reliant socialist construction.

Respected Marshal KIM JONG UN has also stressed the need for self - development and self - reliance thus rejecting imperialist slavery and is leading People's Korea along the path of militant anti - imperialism. The DPRK is the most independent country in the world, a fortress of independent Juche - based socialism. Respected Marshal KIM JONG UN fully adheres to the *'our state first'* principle.

Great achievements have been made in the work of Juche - oriented defence building. The DPRK has become a socialist nuclear power of Juche and an ICBM power. In the past year the DPRK has greatly upgraded its ICBM capabilities and is building its first nuclear powered submarine.

Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN has brilliantly followed in the footsteps of the great leaders generalissimos KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG Il and sticks to the line of independence, Juche and socialism.

The thirteen years of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN's leadership over the state, party and armed forces of the DPRK have been eleven years of victory and glory. The Korean people will march onto further victories.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'President KIM IL SUNG and Juche - based socialism'

Special article on the 113th anniversary, of the birth of President KIM IL SUNG

Very soon, on the 15th of April we will celebrate the 113th anniversary of the birth of President KIM IL SUNG. It goes without saying that the name of President KIM IL SUNG is associated with People's Korea and the Juche Idea.

President KIM IL SUNG created unique theories and guidelines for building socialism that were an application of the great Juche idea.

In April 1955 President KIM IL SUNG made the speech: *'Every Effort for the Country's Reunification and Independence and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of Korea'* in which he put forward original lines for constructing socialism in the DPRK which reflected the realities of the situation in the DPRK. It became known as the April theses. Some socialist countries criticised the speech saying that they were building socialism without such a thesis but President KIM IL SUNG paid no heed to these people. Later that year in December, President KIM IL SUNG made the historic speech: *'On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing Juche in Ideological Work'* in which he declared that:

'What is Juche in our Party's ideological work?

What are we doing?
We are not engaged in any other country's revolution,
but solely in the Korean revolution.

This, the Korean revolution,
determines the essence of Juche in the ideological work of our Party.

Therefore, all ideological work must be subordinated
to the interests of the Korean revolution'

President KIM IL SUNG guided the socialist transformation of production relations in a unique way that accorded with the realities of Korea. Flunkeyists (those who look up to and copy big powers) and dogmatists opposed President KIM IL SUNG's original and Juche - based idea of co - operativising agriculture before industrialization and mechanisation. However, President KIM IL SUNG said that if was the demand of the people then it should be carried out and he led the movement for cooperativization. Cooperativization was completed in the DPRK by 1958. In the towns and cities the remaining private trade and industry was transformed along socialist lines. Thus a most advanced people - centred Korean - style socialist system, free from exploitation and oppression, was established in the northern half of Korea.

President KIM IL SUNG saw the building of socialism as a continuous or uninterrupted revolution. Thus, the DPRK went over from the anti - imperialist, anti - feudal democratic revolution to the socialist revolution but according to President KIM IL SUNG the revolution did not end with the establishment of socialism, the revolution should be continued in order to eliminates all residues and hangovers from the old society. He put forward the line of the three revolutions: ideological, technical and cultural which should be carried out to build socialism successfully and take the twin fortress: material and ideological. The theory of uninterrupted revolution in socialist society evolved by KIM IL SUNG constituted an important guideline for rejecting the Rightist and Leftist opportunist theories of revolution after the establishment of socialist society and for leading socialist and communist construction in a most correct way.

Also President KIM IL SUNG put forward theories on the complete victory of socialism in many works such as *'On The Questions Of The Period Of Transition From Capitalism To Socialism And The Dictatorship Of The Proletariat'*, *'The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism'*, *'For the Complete Victory of Socialism'* and many other works.

President KIM IL SUNG was closely and intimately associated with the building of the independent national economy. He defined the independent national economy as follows:

'Building an independent national economy
means building a diversified economy equipping it with up - to date technology and

creating our solid bases of raw materials,
thereby building up an all embracing economic system
in which every branch is structurally interrelated
so as to provide domestically most of the products of heavy and light industry
and the agricultural produce needed to make the country wealthy
and powerful and to improve the people's living conditions'

Thanks to Juche - based theories on the independent national economy, a mighty self - reliant economy was built up which enabled the DPRK to stand its own two feet unaffected by sanctions and worldwide economic upheavals.

The brilliant Juche - based theories of building socialism authored by President KIM IL SUNG enabled the people of the DPRK to build an invincible, independent socialist country, a durable socialism and a socialist paradise. Today’s People’s Korea which is led by respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is a country without disharmony or riots, this is the proud legacy of President KIM IL SUNG.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

KFA in UK ACTIVITIES

STATEMENTS & NEWS

Report of 25th Korean Friendship Association, film night 31st of March 2025

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) held its 25th film night on the 31st of March at 1900 hours BST via Skype. Participating were KFA UK members from London, West of England and Scotland. The event was joined by members of KFA Andalusia (Spain), KFA Bulgaria KFA Germany and KFA Netherlands as well as the People’s Korea Initiative of Poland and friends from Turkey.

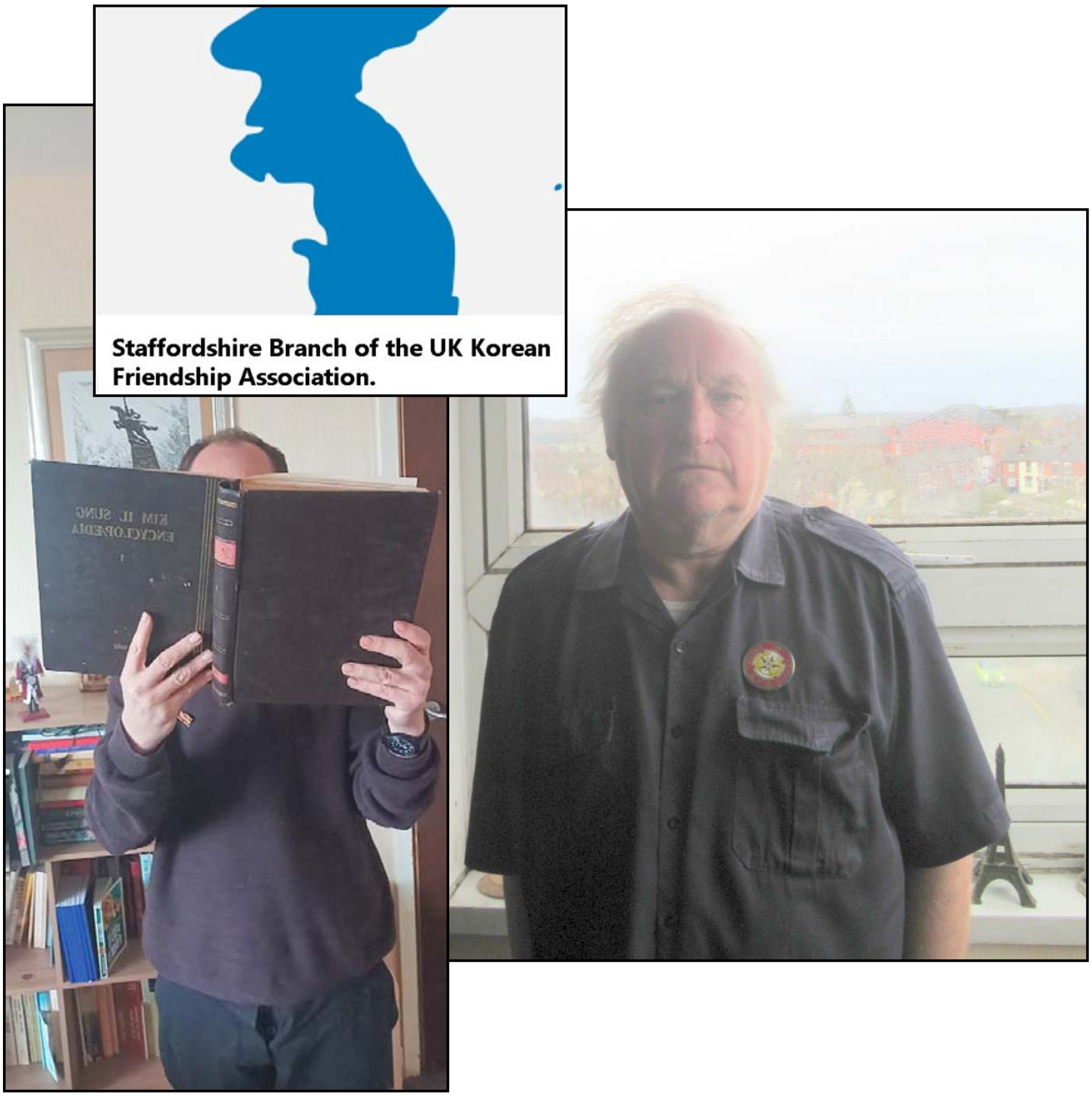
The film *'72 Hours'* was screened. The film tells the story of the liberation of Seoul by the Korean People’s Army of the DPRK, the south Korean puppet capital during the great victorious Fatherland Liberation War. In the film the courage, heroism and

self-sacrifice of the officers and soldiers of the KPA as well the superb commanding abilities of President KIM IL SUNG. The film concludes with the flag of the DPRK flying over Seoul !

Participants said that: *'Great film, amazing special effects. One of the biggest impressions on me was the scene when one of the soldiers of the Korean People's Army threw himself on the barbed wire so that other comrades could go over him and break the front, this proverb even an egg filled with ideology will break a rock represents the whole truth'.*

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'Defending People's Korea with No Ifs or Buts' in Staffordshire. Report of visit Staffordshire Branch, of the Korean Friendship Association UK, 29th of March 2025



KFA UK Chairman Dr Dermot Hudson on 29th of March 2025 visited the town of Burslem, Stoke on Trent in the north Midlands and participated in an informal meeting of the Staffordshire KFA UK branch and the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea.

Dr Hudson said that the 31st of March is the 43rd anniversary of the publication of the work *'On the Juche Idea'* by the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL. In the work *'On the Juche Idea'*, comrade KIM JONG IL systematised the Juche idea and created a structural system of the Juche idea including the philosophical principle and socio - historical principle.

The chairman of Staffordshire KFA UK branch and secretary general of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea made a presentation on the subject of independent and creative life based on the Volume 1 of the KIM IL SUNG Encyclopedia. He said that it is a demand of man (man being in the non - gendered sense to live as a master, to become the master and the creator. This is being realised in the DPRK there is a collectivist life and people have welded into a socio - political organism. Dr Hudson said that this is a unique achievement which made the DPRK different from other socialist countries.

Participants in the meeting said that more should be done to win students over to the Juche idea and away from certain counter - revolutionary opportunist ideologies such as Trotskyism.

Participants denounced the slanders of over - privileged, elitist middle class and bourgeois tourists who do not understand the superiority of the socialist system of the DPRK. It was stressed that KFA members and Juche idea followers as progressive , peace campaigners and trade unionists should visit the DPRK.

The participants enjoyed local Staffordshire food including Wight's pies and Staffordshire oatcakes.

In the evening the participants watched a DPRK documentary about Juche idea followers which featured the Russian communist leaders Nina Andreeva and Viktor Anipilov.

A tour of a local park was organised.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of the 1st, Reading / Study Session of the book 'Understanding Korea', Volume 9 'Human Rights' held 15th of March 2025

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) and British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea organised a reading and study session of the booklet *'Understanding Korea - Volume 9 Human Rights'*, which took place on 15th of March 2025 at 1500 hours GMT online. Participating were members of KFA UK and the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea from London, West of England and other parts of the UK as well, guests from KFA Andalusia (Spain), KFA Germany,

KFA Greece, the People's Korea Initiative of Poland and KFA members from the USA.

Sections 1 to 21 of the book *'Understanding Korea 9 - Human Rights'* was read out by KFA UK Chairman Dr Dermot Hudson and KFA UK Organisation Secretary Alan Bolon.

It was explained that the DPRK has a unique, Juche - oriented view of human rights which considers national independence to be most important. The DPRK took measures to abolish colonial laws of Japanese imperialism and also to ensure human rights even under wartime.

It was pointed out that even in the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, in the DPRK no one starved to death or was homeless.

Questions and discussion followed. Participants pointed out that the USA is the worst human rights violator which has systemic racism.

A participant said: *' ... In the DPRK, human rights are equal to freedom from capitalist oppression - not freedom to exploit others. The DPRK already smashed formal bourgeois rights. The DPRK's human rights are practical solutions of the material conditions for real freedom - freedom from hunger, homelessness, and capitalist exploitation'.*

A short DPRK documentary *'Human Rights'* was screened.

The event concluded at 1620 hours GMT.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, on the occasion of International Working Women's Day

On the 8th of March it will be International Working Women's Day. The 8th of March, International Women's Day is celebrated throughout the globe, however, it only has real meaning in Juche Korea led by dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN. In Juche Korea, women enjoy real equality. On the 30th of July 1946, the Law on Sexual Equality was passed and Article 77 of the DPRK Socialist Constitution states;

'Women are accorded equal social status and rights with men.

The State shall afford special protection to mothers and children
by providing maternity leave,
reduced working hours for mothers with several children,
a wide network of maternity hospitals,
crèches and kindergartens, and other measures.

The State shall provide all conditions for women to play their full roles in society'

More legalisation guaranteeing women's rights was passed later on.

The great leader President KIM IL SUNG defined women as one of the two wheels of the revolutionary chariot, without them there can be no revolution.

In Juche Korea, prostitution was abolished in 1946. There is no pornography, no sex industry nor Western style *'sexual culture'* that degrades women.

People's Korea is a model of true, Juche - oriented women's liberation!

We congratulate all women friends of People's Korea on International Women's Day.

LONG LIVE INTERNATIONAL WORKING WOMEN'S DAY !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 1st of March Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, in support of the statement of Vice Director, Comrade Kim Yo Jong that was issued on Monday 3rd of March, and titled: 'Constant deployment of U.S. strategic assets, highlights urgency of the DPRK, to bolster up its self - defensive nuclear war deterrent'.

Comrade Kim Yo Jong, vice - department director of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, in her statement rightly draws attention to the continuing provocations of the US against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Recently the US nuclear carrier Carl Vinson strike group entered the Pusan operation base in the ROK again on March 2 under the pretext of *'demonstrating the ROK - U.S. alliance and increasing inter - operability'*. Last year the Carl Vinson was involved in war exercises against the DPRK. Last year, 2024, the US and south Korea staged the largest anti - DPRK war exercises.

The new administration of the US is carrying forward the policy of the previous administration against the DPRK. The US hostile policy towards People's Korea remains unchanged and they are even signs that it is hardening.

The US carried out drills against the DPRK on the 21st - 24th of January and also fly B1B bombers across the Korean peninsula. On the 15th of February the US issued a joint statement with the Republic of Korea (ROK) calling for the so - called: *'denuclearisation'* of the DPRK, a code word for regime change.

The appearance of the Carl Vinson in south Korea is a prelude to more anti-DPRK provocations including the *'Freedom Shield'* exercise. People's Korea will be compelled to take just self-defence measures against the US imperialists.

As comrade Kim Yo Jong states:

'The action - accompanied hostile policy toward the DPRK pursued by the U.S. at present is offering sufficient justification for the DPRK to indefinitely bolster up its nuclear war deterrent.

We will never confine ourselves to sitting still and commenting on the situation.

If the U.S. continues to renew its records in the anti - DPRK military demonstration, the DPRK will be naturally compelled to renew its records in the exercise of strategic deterrence'

We support and applaud the correct standpoint of People's Korea expressed through the statement of comrade Kim Yo Jong. The DPRK is not fooled by the US and not indulging in time wasting dialogue with the US but will strengthen its strategic deterrent.

HANDS OFF PEOPLE'S KOREA !
STAND WITH PEOPLE'S KOREA !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 4th of March Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, in support of the statement titled: 'The illegal violation of copyright by U.S. information dealers, can never be tolerated', of the Korean Democratic Lawyers of the DPRK, that was issued on the 3rd of March

The statement of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association revealed that the infamous NKNews, a US state sponsored conspiratorial anti-DPRK website had violated the intellectual property rights of the DPRK and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon).

NKNews and its affiliates such as NK Pro and *'Korea Pro'*, have used material from the DPRK and Chongryon without permission and also for the purposes of anti - DPRK slander and disinformation. The website: *'KCNA Watch'*, carried 600 000 pieces of information of over 70 kinds without permission.

The statement notes that:

'Chongryon, a dignified overseas compatriots' organization of the DPRK and authorized by the media of the DPRK, has strongly demanded the immediate deletion of the data, posted without permission, as well as compensation and apology several times since August 2024'

The NKNews clique apparently illegally used material from a state library in Europe.

We support the denunciation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association and would like to add our comments: NKNews also used pictures of KFA UK members without permission and without paying compensation. In 2013 NKNews illegally filmed a KFA UK picket of the south Korean puppet embassy and harassed it.

We support the call of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association for the US to issue an apology and pay compensation. Ideally, NKNews should be shut down.

Down with the NKNews clique, imperialist falsifiers and liars!!

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 4th of March Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, in support of the press statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, that was titled: 'G7, the U.S. - led nuclear criminal group, should thoroughly abandon its anachronistic ambition, for nuclear hegemony' and issued on Sunday 16th of March

Recently a meeting of foreign ministers of the so - called: *'G7'*, *'Group of Seven'* which consists of the US, UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, was held at which the participants actually demanded the unilateral nuclear disarmament of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)! This was a grave interference in the sovereignty of the DPRK as well as a denial of the DPRK's constitution which enshrines the DPRK's nuclear.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry responded to the insolent interference of the G7 saying that: *'it will never tolerate any encroachment upon the sovereignty and internal affairs of the DPRK'* described the G7 as a *'criminal group'*. The G7 is after all composed of lackeys and vassal states of US imperialism.

It is today's world it is the G7 that is a nuclear threat. The G7 is headed by the US which is the only country in the world to have issued nuclear weapons and against a non - nuclear state. The US has the biggest stockpile of nuclear weapons in the world. Britain, a G7 member, is transferring nuclear weapons to Australia and is

considering allowing US nuclear weapons to be deployed on its soil.

The G7 should stop demanding the DPRK's unilateral disarmament which is tantamount to regime regime change and the overthrow of the socialist system in the DPRK.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry declares that

'The DPRK will steadily update and strengthen its nuclear armed forces both in quality and quantity in response to the nuclear threat from outside as stipulated in its Constitution and other domestic laws and reliably defend the peace and security of the state, the region and the rest of the world as the responsible nuclear weapons state'

This is a just and correct response to the hegemonism and interference of the US - led criminal group the G7. We fully support the resolve of the DPRK to defend itself from imperialist aggression.

G7! HANDS OFF PEOPLE'S KOREA !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 17th of March Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, denouncing the US - ROK 'Freedom Shield' war exercises, against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

On the 6th of March the US imperialists and ROK military announced that from the 10th of March to the 21st of March the US and ROK military will carry out the 'Freedom Shield 2025' war exercise against People's Korea. It will run for 11 days.

As the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) of the DPRK commented: *'In every March, a bleak war wind blows for sure from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula'*. KCNA also pointed out that: *'The Freedom Shield in 2025 will soon bring a storm of aggravated situation to the Korean Peninsula as it has repeatedly undergone the worst change with all its existing features of evil'*.

The US and ROK puppet military admitted that they are increasing the scale of the exercises. Last year 10 brigade level training exercises were held but this year it 16, a 60 per cent increase. This just goes to show that the US imperialists are increasing military pressure on the DPRK.

Moreover satellite countries of the US that are members of the US controlled *'United Nations Command'* (UNC) will join the exercises giving them a multi -

national dimension. It is not clear which countries will join. We denounce any British participation in the exercises.

War exercises can easily go over to actual war. Such exercises are carried on the premise that there will actually be a war, they are not a deterrent but aggressive in intent. The Freedom Shield drill is a rehearsal for invading People's Korea and colonizing the northern part of Korea. Freedom Shield is aimed at overthrowing the socialist system of the DPRK.

The fact that Freedom Shield 2025 is going ahead shows that Trump's talk of dialogue with the DPRK is meaningless.

We urge that: *'Freedom Shield 2025'* is cancelled and that all provocations against People's Korea are ended!

US OUT OF KOREA !
DEFEND PEOPLE'S KOREA ! !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 8th of March Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, in support of the press statement, of Department of Press and Information, of the DPRK Foreign Ministry that was titled: 'U.S. random exercise of strength will result, in aggravated security crisis', that was issued on the 9th of March

From today the aggressive and provocative war exercise *'Freedom Shield 2025'* has begun. Not only are US imperialist and ROK puppets taking part in the exercise but also forces of the so - called: *'UN Command'* in Korea which include to our shame Britain but also Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Philippines and Thailand. A total of 13 countries in all.

The statement of Department of Press and Information of the DPRK Foreign Ministry says that: *'The roaring sound of war machinery, full of hostility and mistrust, is being heard from the area over the southern border of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea'*.

The current: *'Freedom Shield 2025'* war exercise includes drills for pre - emptive strikes on DPRK nuclear facilities and the invasion of the DPRK .

The Department of Press and Information of the DPRK Foreign Ministry reveals the true intentions of the US pointing out that: *'Lurking behind the above - said war*

exercises, traditionally staged by the U.S. and the ROK, is the persistent and unchangeable aggression ambition of the U.S., which seeks to propagate the American - style view on value and the Yankee - style liberal democracy into the inviolable territory of a sovereign state and finally to overthrow the DPRK government and its social system, just seen through the operational name 'Freedom Shield' and of the ROK following the U.S.'

This analysis is absolutely spot on. The real aim of the Freedom Shield War exercise is to rehearse an an invasion of the DPRK and overthrow the socialist system of the DPRK, turning the DPRK into a colony of US and world imperialism.

Moreover the exercises are larger in scale than before and the US is increasing the number of war drills by 9 per cent compared to last year.

Clearly the situation of tension on the Korean peninsula is being greatly aggravated by the US and ROK.

The DPRK will further increase its nuclear strength to counter these provocations of the US. We call for the cancellation of the exercises and support the resolve of People's Korea to defend its independence and socialist system!

HANDS OFF PEOPLE'S KOREA !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 10th of March Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, about the 51st anniversary of the abolition of taxation, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

51 years ago the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on the 21st of March 1974 passed the law on the Complete Abolition of Taxation thus the DPRK became the first state in the world without taxation , a truly remarkable feat. Since that day the people of the DPRK have been free from income tax and local taxation but at the same time have enjoyed free health care, free education and low cost housing. Today young and middle aged Korean people do not understand the meaning of the word *'tax'*!

After the liberation of Korea from Japan on August 15 1945, the predatory tax system of the Japanese imperialists was abolished and a popular and democratic tax system was established in the DPRK, thus putting an end to over 50 kinds of miscellaneous taxes and turning the taxation into a single one.

In 1955 the government of People's Korea again cut the income tax of the workers and office employees by 30 percent, sharply reduced the tax burden of the

handicraft workers, entrepreneurs and merchants and decreased the agricultural tax in kind from 25 percent of the grain output to 20.1 percent on an average. From 1959 it reduced the agricultural tax in kind to 8.4 percent.

The agricultural tax in kind, which had been instituted right after the liberation, was eliminated in the period from 1964 to 1966 for good in accordance with *'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country'* authored by President Kim Il Sung.

As a result there remained in the country only the income tax of the working people and the negligible local autonomy tax. The tax paid by the population amounted to two percent or less in the revenue of the state budget. Thus, abolishing taxation became the order of the day. As the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung said:

'To abolish the tax system is a revolution
to free the working people from these vestiges
and a great change to meet the centuries - old desire of the people.

The system of taxation which came into being with the emergence of the state,
has been used in a class society for thousands of years
as a means of preserving the ruling machine of the governing classes
and plundering the working people'

Taxation for centuries had been a great burden for the working people with people cursing taxation. There is an old saying that in life there only two certainties - death and taxes. In the capitalist countries today taxation is a very big problem. In recent years under austerity policies taxation has increased in several capitalist countries but at the same time public services have been cut. Many workers in the UK have to pay a big percentage of their pay in tax and national insurance, on top of that there is 20% VAT and council tax which rob people of their money. Even those who own their properties are hit by *'service charges'*.

Abolishing taxation in the DPRK was a master stroke which improved people's living standards. At the same time thanks to increasing socialist production in the DPRK public spending has increased many times over. This is a miracle. It is amazing that People's Korea has had 51 years without taxation.

The DPRK is a real paradise for the working people thanks to the Juche idea, the advanced socialist system and the people centred policies of great generalissimo's Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il which are today carried forward by dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un under the banner of self - reliance. The abolition of taxation in the DPRK is a great inspiration to the working people of Britain in their struggle against austerity, exploitation and oppression.

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 15th of March Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, in support of the press statement titled: 'Japan's reckless possession of preemptive attack, capability will only expose the archipelago, as a common target of regional countries', that was made by the policy section chief, of the Institute for Japan Studies, under the DPRK Foreign Ministry on Thursday 20th of March

Recently, Japan has tried to take advantage of the worsening international situation caused by the US imperialists. Japan is increasing its expansionist and war like moves under the deceptive cloak of peace. The Japanese militarists plan to deploy domestically produced long range missiles to strike the DPRK and China. The missiles are modified version of type 12 surface - to - ship guided missiles possessed by the Japan Ground *'Self - Defence Force'*, which are intended for attack even on the ground targets with about 1 000 km range.

Japan is also looking to deploy hypersonic missiles and Cruise missiles.

Japan is looking for revenge for its defeat 80 years ago and also to revive the Japanese empire which was known as the *'Greater East Asia Co - Prosperity Sphere'*. This is being backed up by the US imperialists.

As the policy section chief of the Institute for Japan Studies under the DPRK Foreign Ministry correctly states:

'All the facts go to clearly prove once again that all military means and various forms of movement directly targeting the DPRK as well as the aggressive and challenging consciousness against it are an object to be wiped out and that the DPRK efforts for bolstering up the defence capabilities are an indispensable contribution to thoroughly containing the provocations of enemy countries and maintaining the strategic balance and stability in the region'

We support the statement of the policy section chief of the Institute for Japan Studies under the DPRK Foreign Ministry because it draws attention to the increasing militarisation of Japan which is being ignored by many in Britain. The anti-imperialist, progressive and peace movement in Britain must do more to counter Japanese militarism

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 20th of March Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, today issued a joint statement in support of the press statement titled: 'The U.S. act to use international body as a tool, for implementing its strategy for hegemony can never be tolerated' that was made by Jo Chol Su, permanent representative of the DPRK, at the UN Office and international organizations in Geneva, on Friday 21st of March

The present administration of the US is causing chaos in the international community by its erratic and unpredictable actions as well its pursuit of extreme US unilateralism in the shape of the *'America First'* policy.

It was reported that the questionnaires recently sent by the U.S. administration to UN organizations and non-governmental organizations contain dozens of questions on the influence of the activities of the relevant organizations on the security and economic fields of the U.S., their cooperative relations with organizations related to communism, socialism, totalitarian or anti - U.S. forces, and whether they have received funds from China, Russia, Cuba and Iran?

The present US administration have taken US imperialist arrogance to its very extremes and. The US is acting in a privileged way and its acting as if it owns the UN and other international bodies.

As Jo Chol Su, permanent representative of the DPRK at the UN Office and international organizations in Geneva states:
'*The behaviour of the present U.S. Administration which forces the international community to follow 'America first' doctrine predicts the emergence of 'McCarthyism' of the 21st century version'.*

The world community should exercise due vigilance to stop the US trying to make the UN an instrument of the extreme US unilateralism.

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 21st of March Juche 114 [2025])

the Study of the Juche Idea,
and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK,
today issued a joint statement,
in supporting the press statement,
of the Institute for Disarmament and Peace of the Foreign Ministry
of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK),
that was titled: 'It is our inevitable option,
to further accelerate the self - defensive efforts,
to ensure the security interests of the country,
from the regional security environment,
getting instable day after day',
that was issued on Monday 24th of March

The Institute for Disarmament and Peace of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a detailed statement concerning the recent *'Freedom Shield 2025'*, a war exercise directed at the DPRK, that was held from the 10th of March to the 20th of March. The purpose of the press statement is to inform the international community of how dangerous and reckless military provocation the large - scale war exercises Freedom Shield staged by the U.S. and the ROK under the pretext of *'defensive'* and *'annual'* rehearsal are and why the DPRK's efforts to deter the military moves of the enemy states are just.

The *'Freedom Shield'* war exercise was large in scale and involved not only the US and south Korea but forces from members of the so - called: *'UN Command'* in south Korea.

The press statement of the Institute for Disarmament and Peace of the DPRK Foreign Ministry reveals that in fact *'Freedom Shield'* did not just start on the 10th of March but were actually ongoing from the start of the year. In January air strike drills took place in south Korea. There were also aerial drills involving B1B bombers.

The war drills were completely aggressive in intent. They even included exercises to destroy *'secret underground tunnels'* and to remove the DPRK's nuclear weapons. Some 13 pro - US countries of the UN Command in south Korea were involved. This made *'Freedom Shield'* a multi - national war exercise. The US is trying to assemble another so - called: *'coalition of the willing'* to attack the DPRK.

The statement clarifies that the DPRK will upgrade its capabilities for counter-action and increase its deterrence. We support the correct choice of the DPRK and its right to self - defence

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 24th of March Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, today issued a joint statement, joint statement in support of the press statement titled: 'It is within the range of the option of the DPRK's armed forces, to use the most deadly military means against the hostile forces, seriously threatening the sovereignty and security of its state', that was made by a spokesperson, for the Ministry of National Defence of the DPRK, on Thursday 20th of March

Recently, the US imperialist and the ROK puppets staged the *'Freedom Shield 2025'* war exercise against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The exercises even included the armed forces of satellite countries of the US such as Britain!

What made this year's *'Freedom Shield'* different to earlier years was that a special warfare drill aimed at *'destroying the secret underground tunnel network'* and *'removing nuclear weapons'* of the DPRK was staged.

As the spokesperson of the DPRK Ministry of National Defence commented:

'As the military provocations of the hostile countries
are committed at the grave level that can never be overlooked and tolerated,
clear is the stand of the DPRK's armed forces to counter them'

The DPRK Constitution has provisions to deal with the situation in which the existence of the DPRK is threatened by aggressive hostile forces. The DPRK Ministry of National Defence warns as follows:

'The Ministry of National Defence of the DPRK
strongly warns the U.S. and the ROK military
to stop at once the irresponsible and dangerous military acts,
issuing a warning once again about the catastrophic result
to be entailed by the adventuristic saber - rattling of the hostile forces'.

We believe that the US imperialists and south Korean puppets would be well advised to cease their provocations and aggression against People's Korea immediately!

Defend People's Korea!
US out of Korea!

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 21st of March Juche 114 [2025])

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, Guides Defence Science Research Work

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, guided the defence science research work of the Unmanned Aeronautical Technology Complex and the detective electronic warfare research group on March 25 - 26.

Accompanying him were Pak Jong Chon and Jo Chun Ryong, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, Ri Pyong Chol, general advisor for the munitions policy of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Yong Hwan, president of the Academy of Defence Sciences, and other senior officials of the WPK Central Committee and defence science research institutes.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un learned about various kinds of reconnaissance and suicide attack drones, newly developed and being produced by an institute and enterprises under the Unmanned Aeronautical Technology Complex, and oversaw their performance test.

The test confirmed the innovative performance of a new - type strategic reconnaissance drone with the detective ability to track and monitor different strategic targets and enemy troops' activities in the land and sea. And it fully

demonstrated the striking capability of suicide drones to be used for various tactical attack missions.

Kim Jong Un made an important assessment of the military effectiveness and strategic value of the strategic reconnaissance drone with improving performance and of the suicide attack drones to which new artificial intelligence was applied.

Expressing his active support for the new plans of the complex, he agreed on its proposal for expanding the production capacity.

Saying that the field of unmanned equipment and artificial intelligence should be top - prioritized and developed in modernizing the armed forces, he stressed that it is important to work out a correct long-term national plan for promoting the rapid development of the work to use intelligent drones and perseveringly and dynamically propel it as a medium - and long - term project, in keeping with the trend of modern warfare in which the competition for using intelligent drones as a major means of military power is being accelerated and the range of their use is steadily expanding in military activities.

As already stated, a lot of objective changes that come with the rapid sci - tech development call for updating a large part of our military theory, practice and education, he said, adding that it is an important task facing our Party at present to adopt a correct, appropriate line and solution.

Saying that the WPK has advanced a clear line for perfectly combining unmanned weapon and equipment systems with operational plans and fundamentals of battle, regarding it as one of the important components of the armed forces modernization programme to put weapons and equipment on an unmanned basis, he reiterated the scientific and practical orientation and ways for accelerating the continuous qualitative and quantitative and technical transformation in the development and production of unmanned weapons and equipment and for putting operational ability on a highly - developed basis.

He learned about the performances of reconnaissance and intelligence gathering means and electronic jamming and attack systems newly developed by the detective electronic warfare research group and its long - term plan.

He said that our special means with the application of up - to - date technology would play a big role in monitoring potential threats and collecting vital intelligence and that they would give full play to their might in enhancing our army's capability of conducting various kinds of intelligence - gathering operations and neutralizing the enemy's combat means of various missions.

Expressing great satisfaction over the fact that new electronic jamming and attack weapon systems have been developed and gone into production, he spoke highly of the fact that the stages of the WPK's line of modernizing the army are being qualitatively attained thanks to the clear brains of our younger - generation defence

science research group.

Saying that the Unmanned Aeronautical Technology Complex and the detective electronic warfare research group have a very important role to play in coping with the development in modern warfare of today characterized by confrontation between intelligent hi-tech weapon systems, he gave an important task related to the immediate duty and the long-term goals to be attained by this sector.

(Pyongyang, March 27th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

DPRK Premier Inspects Agricultural Sector, in South Hwanghae Province

Pak Thae Song, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the DPRK Cabinet, made a field survey of the agricultural sector in South Hwanghae Province.

Going round agricultural production units in Jaeryong, Sinchon, Pyoksong, Kangryong, Chongdan and other counties, the premier learned in detail about the immediate farming, giving pep - talks to the agricultural workers who are making full farming preparations to attain this year's grain production goal set forth by the WPK.

In order to make South Hwanghae Province, a granary of the country, play an important role in the state's grain yield, all officials should actively introduce advanced farming methods, regarding the scientific farming as their lifeline, and give detailed guidance over the overall farming and the fulfillment of plan according

to farming season, displaying powerful executive abilities, he stressed.

He called for taking a timely measure to supply farming materials to the areas with unfavourable farming conditions, scrupulously organizing and conducting the work to cope with disastrous abnormal weather in a foresighted way and manuring and cultivating earlier wheat and barley to suit their growth state so as to reap a good harvest in the production of early - ripening crops.

Going round irrigation facilities in the province and the Paechon County Farm Machine Station, he stressed the need to direct primary efforts to the maintenance and repair of drainage canals and waterway structures and the normal operation of water pumps and other equipment and conduct a brisk technical innovation movement to decisively improve the quality of accessories necessary for the manufacture and repair of different kinds of farm implements.

The field consultative meetings discussed the issue for relevant units to supply farming and other materials in time to South Hwanghae Province, the issue of intensifying the research for improving the tideland farming, the issue of increasing the per - hectare yield by properly conducting the work for sharing and disseminating the experience of high - yield units.

The premier also inspected the newly - built Kangryong County Wheat Processing Factory to learn about its construction, the operation of equipment and the supply of raw materials, calling for making the full preparations for its inauguration.

(Pyongyang, March 25th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, Visits Construction Site of 10 000 Flats, at Third Stage in Hwasong Area Nearing Completion

Thanks to the capital city construction strategy set forth at the Eighth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the scientific and energetic leadership of the Party Central Committee, Pyongyang, the capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is turning into a world-class civilized city, taking on a majestic appearance peculiar to it.

Another large and splendid architectural group of 10 000 flats has been successfully built in the Hwasong area and is nearing completion, demonstrating a new era of prosperity of Pyongyang.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave field guidance at the construction site of 10 000 flats at the third stage in the Hwasong area on March 15.

Accompanying him were Pak Thae Song, premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, Ri Hi Yong and Kim Tok Hun, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and other major senior Party and government officials and officials concerned of design institutions.

With a great ambition to turn the Hwasong area into a model in the layout of urban formation elements, a functional prototype of administrative district and a beautiful and modern urban quarter embodying a harmony of architectural formative and artistic beauty and advanced civilization, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un clearly indicated the orientation and ways for building its third - stage district into a quarter with another distinction different from the first - and second - stage districts, and energetically led the work of drawing up the construction plan, giving personal guidance to a huge amount of draft formation plans.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the soldier builders and civilian builders, who upheld with their death - defying executive abilities the ennobling intentions of the Party Central Committee to build all the creations on this land into the entities embodying the people - first principle to be found only in the great people's country and into the innovative ones with marked individuality, another cradle of the people with skyscrapers, high-rise apartment houses and public buildings including educational, commercial and service facilities in ideal harmony has been magnificently built in a matter of one year.

Saying with pleasure that another new, large architectural group symbolic of the dynamic trend of the Korean - style change and development has appeared in a dignified way to add to the scenery of the Hwasong area which has undergone a dramatic change, Kim Jong Un expressed his great satisfaction over the fact that a higher level of material and cultural wellbeing can be provided to the people.

He learned in detail about the overall situation of the housing construction at the third stage in the Hwasong area nearing completion.

Going round the houses, he highly appreciated the quality of the overall building work, which made a stride forward in the housing construction at the third stage in the Hwasong area, and enjoyed a bird's - eye view of the changed appearance of the Hwasong area unfolding scenic beauty of the socialist cultural efflorescence. He continued to say:

With the start of the significant groundbreaking ceremony in the spring of 2021 when I personally gave the flag of the headquarters for building 50 000 flats in Pyongyang to its commanding officers, a loud sound of blasting has resounded on this land every year to hasten the days of rejuvenation and the capital city of Pyongyang was enveloped in joy of the people moving into new houses in every April. This is truly a worthwhile struggle and pride in realizing our Party's long-cherished desire.

When the fourth - stage construction in the Hwasong area is completed, ours will become a country, which has perfectly resolved the housing problem of the capital city, and we can be proud of this before the world. The construction in the Hwasong area, conducted vigorously year after year, has verified the development - oriented principles to be observed in opening up a new era of the capital city construction.

Ryomyong, Mirae Scientists and other new streets sprang up year after year, renewing the appearance of the capital city, but there has never been an urban quarter like the Hwasong area which has been erected on a large scale with perfect functionality in a short span of time. This is of great experimental significance in putting the new era of prosperity of Pyongyang on a higher level.

He then clarified all the tasks arising in achieving clear changes and progress suited to the new era by meeting the requirements of the Party's policy and sustaining the modern character of our own style in construction, which is an epitome of national strength and civilization, and went on:

The Hwasong area has attained the political, economic and cultural functions as a full - fledged urban administrative district and turned into a centre and standard capable of leading the areas existing in the capital city to civilization and efflorescence. This is a significant development for enhancing the strategic functions and position of the capital city.

The precious experience gained in the construction of the Hwasong area, which proved the validity of our Party's policy on the capital city construction and set an example in the layout of urban formation elements, should be applied proactively to the capital city construction field. In this way, we can accelerate the modernization of our style suited to the political character of the capital city of our state and the world trend of architectural development.

What is particularly important in pushing forward construction is to conduct the work of steadily regulating and renewing the legal guarantee for the urban formation and development in the capital city and regional areas and wage the

nationwide construction strictly in accordance with the construction law of a new standard. It is necessary to readjust and reinforce the well - regulated system of working out plans for such urban formation elements as industrial buildings and sci-tech, educational and public health facilities in a logical, scientific and planned way in conformity with the population density and characteristics of relevant regions and then strictly deliberating them before they are applied to the construction.

Specially underlining the importance of the issues of successfully drawing up and giving precedence to the scientific and future - oriented design of urban infrastructure, realizing the modernization of this work and radically improving the level of urban management, he advanced important principles and tasks that should be regarded as guidelines in implementing the policy on developing the capital city.

Expressing his deep emotion over the fact that our Party, whose desire gets more intense whenever grave difficulties stand in its way and which dynamically works to attain it, is to see another splendid fruition – completion of the third - stage construction in the Hwasong area, he assigned the task for holding its inauguration ceremony with splendour in the lead - up to the Day of the Sun, the greatest auspicious holiday of the nation.

(Pyongyang, March 22nd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Young People in Jagang Province, Advance into Major Economic Theatres

More than 40 young people in Jagang Province of the DPRK have volunteered to work at major theatres for implementing the decisions of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A youth league official in Junggang County decided to work at the county raw material base station together with his family, out of the mind to contribute to the implementation of the Party's regional development policy.

Youths in Huichon City vowed to work at the construction brigade, raw material base and goat farm.

Discharged soldiers and other youths in Manpho City and Kophung County joined the ranks of volunteers with a strong desire to become young heroes at production and construction sites.

Those in the counties of Hwaphyong, Janggang, Usi and Jasong, too, volunteered to work at difficult and labour - consuming posts.

Present at a congratulatory meeting held at the Jagang Provincial Art Theatre on Wednesday were Jon Yong Jae, secretary of the Jagang Provincial Committee of the WPK, youth league officials, youth and students.

Certificates were awarded to the volunteers and then a congratulatory address and speeches were made.

After the meeting, a congratulatory performance was given.

Officials, youth and students gave a pep talk to the volunteers leaving for their new revolutionary posts, presenting bouquets to them.

(Pyongyang, March 13th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Tree Planting,
Conducted by Working People's Organizations in DPRK

Working people's organizations of the DPRK planted trees on the occasion of the tree - planting day.

Officials and members of the youth league, the trade unions, the agricultural workers' union and the women's union sincerely planted many trees in their relevant areas.

Officials and members of the Central Committee of the youth league and the youth league in Pyongyang planted fir, white birch, picea Koraiensis and flower shrubs at the April 15 Children's Flower Garden.

Young people in South Phyongan, North Phyongan, South Hamgyong, North Hamgyong and other provinces planted trees in conformity with the seasonal conditions in their relevant areas.

Officials of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea made efforts to plant trees in Hwasong Hill.
Officials and members of trade unions across the country planted trees with sincerity, full of determination to fulfill their mission and duty in the on-going grand general advance.

The Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea and its organizations at all levels planted trees of various species at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Site and other places to add beauty to the landscape.

Officials and members of the Central Committee of the Socialist Women's Union of Korea and the women's union in Pyongyang visited the construction site for building 10 000 flats at the third stage in the Hwasong area and devoted themselves to tree planting, picturing the future of the large architectural group to be delighted with the completion of the project.

Members of the women's union in North Hwanghae and Kangwon provinces, Kaesong Municipality and other areas planted trees in a responsible manner.

(Pyongyang, March 15th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Talks Held between Vice Foreign Ministers of DPRK and Russia

Talks were held here on Saturday between Kim Jong Gyu, vice - minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Andrei Rudenko, vice - minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Present there from the DPRK side were officials of the Foreign Ministry and from the opposite side members of the delegation of the Russian Foreign Ministry and the Russian ambassador to the DPRK.

At the talks both sides discussed in detail the practical ways for positively promoting bilateral exchange and cooperation and boosting mutual support and cooperation in the international arena in the spirit of the agreements reached at the historic DPRK-Russia summit in June 2024 and the treaty on comprehensive strategic partnership between the two countries and reached a consensus of views.
The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

(Pyongyang, March 16th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Russian Foreign Ministry Delegation Visits Various Places

A delegation of the Russian Foreign Ministry led by Vice - Minister Andrei Rudenko visited the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum on Sunday.

Being briefed on the undying feats President Kim Il Sung performed for the war victory and the heroic struggle of the Korean people who honorably defended the dignity and sovereignty of the country, the members of the delegation looked round various halls.

The delegation also visited the Tower of the Juche Idea, the National Gifts Exhibition House, etc. and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Soviet Army in Sadong District.

(Pyongyang, March 17th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

DPRK Government Economic Delegation Leaves for Russia

A DPRK government economic delegation led by Yun Jong Ho, minister of External Economic Relations who is chairman of the DPRK side to the DPRK - Russia Inter - governmental Committee for Cooperation in Trade, Economy, Science and Technology, left here to visit Russia on March 17.

It was seen off at Pyongyang International Airport by Ryu Un Hae, vice - minister of External Economic Relations, and Alexandr Matsegora, Russian ambassador to the DPRK.

(Pyongyang, March 18th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Third National Meeting of Active Leaders, of People's Neighbourhood Units Held in DPRK

The third national meeting of active leaders of people's neighbourhood units in the DPRK was held here on March 16 -17.

The meeting discussed practical ways in detail for making innovations in the work of dongs and people's neighbourhood units as required by the new era, true to the intention of the Workers' Party of Korea to further consolidate the cornerstone of the Korean-style socialist system centered on the popular masses and the foundation of the DPRK government and build a comprehensively developed, prosperous state on its solid ground.

Present there were Pak Thae Song, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the DPRK Cabinet, and other senior Party and government officials, exemplary leaders of people's neighbourhood units and chiefs of dong offices from across the country, officials of the provincial, city and county people's committees and officials concerned.

Premier Pak Thae Song made an opening address.

He expressed belief that the third national meeting of active leaders of people's

neighbourhood units, convened in the historic period when policies for the comprehensive development of our state and the realization of all ideals of the people are being adopted and enforced and great changes are being made in the whole of socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great Party Central Committee, would mark an important occasion in bringing about a radical improvement in the work of dongs and people's neighbourhood units.

Kim Myong Hun, vice premier of the Cabinet, made a report.

He stressed that the people's neighbourhood unit in the country is a lower-echelon organization of social life linking the inhabitants with people's power organs and the base of inhabitants' living and that the work to actively preserve the nature of our society starts from the people's neighbourhood unit and it is guaranteed by its role.

The past 10 - odd years that witnessed a new era of prosperity unprecedented in the history of the country was a proud period when signal progress was made in the work of dongs and people's neighbourhood units, he said.

The report introduced the inhabitants who are respecting and preferentially treating the revolutionary forerunners and persons of merits and displaying the beautiful traits of assisting the army, as well as the achievements and experience gained in finding out many reserves through an economy drive to positively contribute to socialist construction and in sprucing up streets and villages as socialist fairylands.

The report referred to a series of deviations and lessons to be overcome without fail in the work of dongs and people's neighbourhood units.

Saying that we are faced with an important and urgent task to radically renovate the work of dongs and people's neighbourhood units in line with the rapid development of our state making a continuous leap forward in all sectors and fields, the reporter referred to the ways for its materialization.

He called upon the participants in the meeting and all other leaders of people's neighbourhood units throughout the country to work harder for the eternal prosperity of our great state, happy laughter of the beloved people and the Korean-style socialism best in the world, bearing deep in mind the heavy mission they have assumed before the Party and the people.

(Pyongyang, March 18th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Kangso Mineral Water Factory

The Kangso mineral water is well - known among the DPRK people.

The mineral water has been famous for its wide cure range and great effect from hundreds of years ago.

According to the *'Kangso County history'*, a historical document, the mineral spring was discovered in the Kangso area (Yaksu - ri today) for the first time 300-odd years ago.

The Kangso mineral water with sub-acidity contains calcium, sodium, magnesium, iron, sulphuric ions, carbonic acid gas and other good ingredients for human body.

A factory producing in an industrial way the Kangso mineral water favored by the people was founded on March 19, 1973.

That day President Kim Il Sung visited the mineral water resort in Chongsan - ri, Kangso County (at that time) and stressed the need to build a mineral water factory there, naming it Kangso mineral water.

From that day up to now, the factory has developed into the one serving the people under the warm care of the peerlessly great men.

One day in June 2017, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un looked round the

factory and sampled the flavor of mineral water. And he set forth important tasks facing the factory, including the issue of increasing the production of mineral water and further improving its quality.

Over the past years, the factory has made successes in the work to improve the quality of mineral water and put its production lines on a germ - free and dust - free basis.

Kangso mineral water was registered as February 2 goods and the production line of bottled mineral water was awarded a food safety management system certificate.

A mineral water bath house, a comprehensive mass medical care center, was built to contribute to promoting the working people's health.

(Pyongyang, March 19th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

SOUTH KOREA NEWS

Evil Presage of Dangerous U.S. - ROK, Joint Military Exercises: Korean Central News Agency Commentary

Shortly ago, there occurred an accident showing why the U.S.- led bilateral and multilateral joint military drills, staged frantically in the Korean peninsula, are so dangerous and why they deserve the denunciation by the world people.

With the full - scale operation of the worst - ever joint military exercises Freedom Shield 2025 near at hand, there took place a record case of *'simultaneous accidental attacks'*, in which two fighters of the puppet ROK army hell - bent in *'firepower demonstration'* air - raided a civilian village during a large - scale U.S. - ROK live shell firing drill as prelude to the exercises.

It was reported that the intensive dropping of eight bombs, due to the pilots' mistakes in inputting coordinates, caused tens of civilian and military casualties and such property damage as the destruction of private houses and vehicles.

Such accidental firing case is a common practice for the U.S. forces and the ROK army, but what merits an attention is the fact that the case occurred near the southern border of the DPRK on the eve of the large - scale joint military exercises simulating a total war against the DPRK.

As reported by the New York Times and other U.S. and puppet ROK media, there is no need to explain how the situation would have developed if a bomb had been

dropped towards the north a little further to cross the border of the DPRK.

The DPRK armed forces are now keeping highly alert to cope with the malicious large-scale joint military exercises of the U.S. and the ROK in the cease - fire area where the Korean War between the DPRK and the U.S. exists in the present continuous form, the most dangerous area in the world in which nuclear forces are standing in confrontation with one another. Under such situation, it is not unreasonable to imagine that an accidental spark might plunge the Korean peninsula and the region and the rest of the world into a new armed conflict.

The recent case is no more than an example showing that various kinds of war rehearsals precisely aiming at the DPRK, frequently staged by the U.S. and its vassal forces, are not for *'peace and stability of the ROK and the region'* as advocated by them, but are the most dangerous and undesirable doings germinating a touch-and - go situation, the world's first nuclear war.

Frightened at the danger of such horrible situation, the U.S. and the ROK have now turned Freedom Shield 2025 into a kind of *'dumb exercises'* prohibiting any live firing. However, they can neither conceal nor quell the danger and gravity of the exercises amplified at home and abroad.

Unless the enemy states including the U.S. and the puppet ROK military gangsters stop their frantic war games in the Korean peninsula, a threat to peace and security environment of the DPRK and the region will last forever.

The DPRK is keeping a close watch on every reckless military movement of the enemies to cope with any unexpected developments and, if necessary, will go over into a merciless action without warning.

Then, they will have no time enough to excuse themselves.

The enemies should seriously approach to the evil presage of the dangerous U.S.-ROK joint military exercises and stop at once the nuclear war rehearsals, the root cause of aggravated situation in the Korean peninsula, rather than breathing a sigh of relief.

(Pyongyang, March 12th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Crisis continues in Puppet ROK Colony, As Impeachment of Yoon is Delayed

As of the date of writing (25.03.2025) no impeachment verdict has been reached on the disgraced f puppet *'president'* of south Korea or ROK, Yoon Suk Yeol. Yoon on December 3rd 2024, at night, had declared martial law in south Korea only to reverse it 6 hours later presumably on the orders of the real masters of south Korea, the US imperialists who did not at time want an old style fascist regime in power in south Korea, though of course the new US administration of Donald Trump may see things differently to Sleep Joe. Yoon was subsequently impeached by the Constitutional Court of south Korea and even arrested although troops loyal to Yoon were able to initially block his arrest.

However, on the 8th of March the court freed Yoon from jail. As to the impeachment verdict this was due on the 14th of March but is believed to be delayed until the 28th of March. The puppet regime appears to be nervous and uneasy about violence erupting the verdict is announced. Yoon's far right fascist supporters have threatened to riot. The south Korean puppet authorities are preparing to deploy extra police and imposed a *'No Fly Zone'* over the central court in Seoul.

Of course the crisis in south Korea is not as the mainstream media portray it namely as a conflict between *'conservative'* and *'liberal forces'* or even *'conservative'* and *'progressive forces'* but simply a conflict between rival groupings within the south Korean puppet ruling class, both of which are pro - US, capitalist and anti - DPRK. The so - called *'liberal'* faction of the south Korean puppet ruling class is simply more pragmatic than the faction associated with Yoon. The *'liberal'* faction of the south Korean ruling class also dream of the overthrow of the socialist system in the DPRK but seek to do so through a softening up process known as the *'sunshine policy'*, they want the DPRK to *'open up'* and *'reform'*.

As respected Marshal KIM JONG UN said:

'South Korea at present is nothing but a hemiplegic malformation
and colonial subordinate state whose politics is completely out of order,
whole society tainted by Yankee culture,
and defence and security totally dependent on the U.S.'

It is possible that the south Korean puppet ruling machine has become paralysed over what to do with Yoon or are simply waiting for orders from their US masters. Not matter whether Yoon is impeached or not, south Korea will remain a colony of the US and chaos will continue owing to the deep internal contradictions of the puppet regime.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT', General Chairman KFA UK)

National Foodstuff Exhibition,
Opens in Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The 2025 National Foodstuff Exhibition opened in the DPRK with due ceremony at the Pyongyang Underground Shop on Monday under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Regional Industry.

On display there are hundreds of thousands of goods of over 200 kinds, including condiments, confectionery, beverages, processed meat and processed vegetables, produced by more than 100 units such as the Paegunsan General Foodstuff Factory and the Kimhwa County Foodstuff Factory.

Present at the opening ceremony were Jo Yong Chol, minister of Regional Industry, officials of the exhibiting units and working people.
A speech was made at the ceremony.

At the end of the ceremony, its participants looked round the venue of the

exhibition.

During the exhibition, there will be a presentation of sci - tech achievements and experience, a sci - tech lecture, a visit to modern foodstuff factories and an examination and registration of February 2 goods.

(Pyongyang, April 1st, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Traditional Fish - Pickling Culture

The Korean people have long used pickled fish as one of their diets. In the course they created an excellent fish - pickling culture.

Shells of dozens of kinds of shellfish, including clams, scallops and short neck clams, fish bones, pots, and earthenware were discovered at the historical Kungsan site in Unha - ri, Onchon County of the DPRK. These relics show a part of the culture of pickling fish created by the Korean people.

According to a history book in other country, all the people from palace to hovel of Koryo (918 - 1392) had taken pickled fish dishes.

If fish is pickled, lots of protein contained in fish flesh and intestines is dissolved into amino acid and peptide, which give peculiar flavor and savory taste with the flavor of a sauce.

Pickled fish dishes have special effects on the prevention of thrombus and aging. They are also efficacious to the prevention and treatment of adult diseases as they have an anticancer effect.

The Korean people's excellent fish - pickling culture (tiny shrimp pickling) was registered as a national intangible cultural heritage.

Under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, a modern fish pickling factory appeared in the Kumsanpho area on the west coast.

This Kumsanpho Fish Pickling Factory produces at least 50 kinds of pickled dishes with 23 sorts of fishes at present.

The factory won the top prize at the national exhibitions of processed seafood, which have been held for several years, and its products were highly appreciated as the most excellent ones.

(Pyongyang, March 24th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Young Volunteers Increase,
in Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Ninety young people in South Phyongan Province of the DPRK have volunteered to work at difficult and labour - consuming fields called by the Party.

More than 40 youths in Sunchon, Kaechon and Tokchon cities and Pukchang County volunteered to work in the coal industry and those in Phyongwon, Jungsan and Sukchon counties advanced into the county construction brigades and raw material base stations.

Those in Yangdok and Mundok counties pledged to go to the highway management stations, goat farms and other worksites.

A meeting took place in Phyongsong City to congratulate those young volunteers.

Present there were Ri Kyong Chol, chief secretary of the South Phyongan Provincial

Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, youth league officials and young people.

Certificates were awarded to the volunteers and there were a congratulatory address and oath - taking speeches.

Officials and young people saw off the volunteers leaving for their new posts.

(Pyongyang, March 23rd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Players Return Home

DPRK players returned home on Saturday after taking part in the IBA Women's World Boxing Championships 2025.

The players and coaches were warmly greeted at Pyongyang International Airport by Kim Il Guk, minister of Physical Culture and Sports, officials in the field of sports and families.

Sportspersons presented bouquets and put fragrant garlands around the necks of players and coaches who proved successful, including Pang Chol Mi who came first in the championships.

(Pyongyang, March 23rd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Sinwon Primary School

Sinwon Primary School in Pothonggang District of Pyongyang strives to prepare pupils as competent revolutionary talents and pillars of the country who are knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy.

(Pyongyang, March 16th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

CLASSIC WORKS

OF THE GREAT KOREAN LEADERS

KIM IL SUNG

'With The Century'

'The Years of Trials'

(February 1933 - February 1934)

Chapter 8 - 'Under the Banner of the Anti - Japanese Struggle"

part 52

' Negotiations with Wu Yi - cheng '

One of the most serious and pressing problems we faced in our activities after we moved to Wangqing was sharp confrontation with the Chinese nationalist anti - Japanese armed forces. In the year 1933, the Japanese imperialists' persistent machinations, intended to sow dissent, the frequent vacillations on the part of the leaders of the Chinese nationalist armed forces, and the harmful effects of the Leftist Soviet line, brought the relations between the Anti - Japanese People's Guerrilla Army and the national salvation army again to the brink of armed conflict.

I have mentioned before that the communists of Korea and China invested great efforts in the work with the Chinese nationalist units in Manchuria after the September 18 incident.

Thanks to these efforts the Wangqing guerrilla unit was able to maintain intimate relations with those Chinese nationalist units in the early days. To cite an admirable example, on one side, two armed units - the AJPGA and the self - defence corps - and, on the other side, Commander Guan's battalion concerted their efforts to repulse an attack by Japanese garrison troops at Tokgol in the spring of 1932.

At that time the Japanese garrison troops in Daduchuan had moved scores of carts towards Tokgol in order to transport timber that had been cut during the reign of the Kuomintang. There were large stockpiles of timber in the valleys of Dawangqing and Xiaowangqing. That day our forces lured the enemy into an ambush, killing most of the force of 40 to 50 garrison troops and capturing many weapons.

The battle at Tokgol marked a turning - point in the work to improve the image of the communists in Wangqing, where anticommunist feelings were deep - rooted, and in the development of relations with the NSA from hostility to cooperation. The battle paved the way for the Korean communists to infiltrate into the NSA. After the battle Kim Un Sik, Hong Hae Il, Won Hong Gwon, Jang Ryong Sam, Kim Ha Il and others joined Guan's unit.

Kim Ha Il, a crackshot, was appointed communications officer and Kim Un Sik, a man of knowledge, was appointed chief of staff soon after that.

As they had done in the past the people of Macun washed the clothes of the men and officers of Guan's unit after the battle, and sent them toothbrushes, tooth powder, soap, towels and tobacco pouches as gifts; moreover, they frequently organized artistic performances by Children's Corps members. The Young Communist League members conducted political work among them with propaganda leaflets.

In general, the NSA soldiers seldom called the communists "tongzhi " (comrade); however, the officers and men of Guan's unit always called our guerrillas "tongzhi " whenever they met them.

The guerrillas who joined Guan's unit were all qualified at least for district party committee members, so they were efficient in working among the officers and men of

the NSA unit. Battalion Commander Guan was charmed by the communists' personalities and qualifications. Winning him over was an event of great significance for the improvement of relations with the other units of the NSA.

The anti - Japanese guerrilla unit in the Hunchun area exchanged information with the NSA units, and they cooperated even in the struggle against the enemy's lackeys. The guerrillas in Yantonglazi armed themselves with weapons provided by a NSA unit.

The prevailing situation favoured the communists: this turningpoint meant that they could establish a united front with the NSA if they worked harder.

However, the "Kim Myong San incident" provoked by the Leftist adventurists had nullified the friendly relations with Chinese nationalist units which had been established with so much effort. This incident resulted in Battalion Commander Guan's surrender to the Japanese imperialists and in other NSA units breaking with the communists. At about the same time the guerrilla unit led by Choe Hyon opened fire with a machinegun on the soldiers of a Chinese nationalist unit in Yanji County as they defected to the enemy; this incident further complicated relations with the NSA.

In its early days the Wangqing guerrilla unit made quite a few mistakes in its relations with the NSA. Swayed by his desire to obtain a few rifles, Ryang Song Ryong, who was in charge of the battalion, did not implement the line of the united front to the letter. He had a fine personality and was a competent officer who commanded skilfully in battle, but his ingrained military routinism and adventurism led him to slight the united front. We criticized him severely for this.

Only Kaoshan unit, which had been under our constant influence, did not follow the example of Battalion Commander Guan; this unit maintained a lasting alliance with our anti - Japanese guerrilla army. On the Tano day or the fifth day of the fifth lunar month of 1933 the unit, in cooperation with the self - defence corps in Jattogi (the present Taipingcun) which was led by Pak Tu Song, repelled an attack of the 300-strong Japanese garrison troops and the puppet Manchukuo army, when they invaded Shiliping via Dongnancha from their base in the Dongning county town. Many of the invading troops were killed.

The NSA units neglected long - range observation, posting sentries only directly in front of their headquarters; so the AntiJapanese Self - Defence Corps maintained long - range observation posts for Kaoshan unit. When he had to send important, urgent messages to other Chinese units, Kaoshan would often ask the paramilitary organizations in Shiliping for help. The members of the Children's Vanguard were extremely responsible in the way they transmitted these messages for him.

However, this friendly relationship did not extend to other units, and the reckless Leftist tendency prevalent in the guerrilla zone threatened it in this case.

The Leftist Soviet policy helped to accelerate the corruption and degeneration of the Chinese nationalist anti - Japanese units which only recently had been our allies or sympathizers.

The Leftist opportunists conducted their work with the Chinese units in an ultra - Leftist fashion. They indiscriminately promoted such slogans as "Down with the officers from the landlord and propertied class!" and "Soldiers should mutiny and come over to the guerrilla army!" claiming that we should "establish a united front only with the rank and file" and "make the soldiers of the NSA kill their commanders and rise in revolt." The only result they produced was the harmful one of destroying our unity with the upper echelons of the Chinese units.

The Chinese nationalist units killed Korean people, saying that they were "Japanese puppets" and "laogaoli gongchandang " ("Korean communists" – Tr.).

The Japanese imperialists took advantage of this situation to launch an all-out offensive to drive wedges between the Korean and Chinese peoples, between the Korean and Chinese communists and between our Anti - Japanese People's Guerrilla Army and the Chinese nationalist army. From the first day of their occupation of Manchuria, they made desperate efforts to gain control over the NSA units which had broken with Zhang Xue - liang's former Northeast Army and fought under the anti - Japanese banner. What they feared most here was the alignment of our guerrilla army and the NSA. They were well aware that such an alignment of communists and NSA units would produce a formidable force that would undermine Japanese imperialist rule and be a stumbling block in their path of aggression across the continent.

Japan's skill in sowing dissension was clearly revealed in the Wanbaoshan incident, the Longjing incident (an abortive scheme), and the Fushun incident. The Japanese strategic intelligence service, which was skilled in underhand subterfuge, did not hesitate to invent such a murderous drama as the Fushun incident, at which even a beast or a stone Buddha might feel shame, in order to weaken the good - neighbourly relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples. The Fushun incident involved the murder of an innocent Chinese in Fushun by a Japanese who was ordered to stab him with a dagger provided by the Japanese intelligence service. The murder was committed but the scheme failed to create bad blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples even though the plotters had disguised the murderer in a Korean overcoat to reinforce the rumour that it was a Korean who had murdered the Chinese and escaped. He was identified as a Japanese when his Japanese clothes were spotted under the Korean coat.

A number of such incidents culminated in the Liutiaogou incident and the Lugou Bridge incident. The method Japan applied every time she hatched a plot was equally primitive and brutal.

However, many people were easily deceived by these put - up jobs, even though they themselves often suffered because of the Japanese imperialists' dastardly

methods in cooking up their shams.

While spreading rumours, such as "The Korean people will lay claim to Manchuria," and "The communists are going to disarm the NSA," the Japanese imperialists gave the reactionaries belonging to the "Minsaengdan" a reason to clamour for Korean autonomy in Jiandao, that is, for the establishment of a "Korean autonomous region in Jiandao" and a "Korean legal autonomous government," so playing the Korean people off against the Chinese people. At other times they would set fire to Chinese houses and spread the lie that the Korean guerrillas had done it.

Another reason for the collapse of the united front was that the Japanese imperialists laid schemes for the surrender of the leaders of the Chinese anti - Japanese units, which resulted in the degeneration of the latter's anti - Japanese consciousness.

In January 1933, Wang Yu - zhen, who was in Tumenzi, Hunchun County, surrendered to the enemy with his soldiers. Hundreds of them were restructured into a special guerrilla unit fighting against us. In February, half of the soldiers of Guan's unit in Xiaowangqing capitulated and joined the defence corps and the public security bureau of Manchukuo; in the same month scores of the officers and men of the Ma Gui - lin's unit which was appearing frequently in the vicinity of Dahuanggou, capitulated and joined the self - defence corps in Hamatang. The officers and soldiers ofthe Jiang Hai's unit in Erchazigou, Wangqing County, and of the Qingshan unit in Huoshaopu offered to surrender.

The Japanese imperialists bribed the notorious bandit leader Tong Shan - hao, who was holding the Laoheishan area, and instigated him to murder all the guerrillas of Ri Kwang's special detachment.

The situation was so bad that the guerrilla army, afraid of the NSA's violence, had to march by night. The Koreans would not be able to keep their heads above ground unless relations with the NSA were improved. Reversing the hostile relations with the NSA and developing an alliance with them was once again a vital task for the Korean communists if they were to continue the revolution.

I made a firm decision to pay a visit to Wu Yi - cheng, the forward area commander of the NSA. Since Wang De - lin left Jiandao, Wu Yi - cheng held the real power in the NSA. I felt confident that if I prevailed upon him, I would be able to put a stop to the difficulties created for guerrilla activities in east Manchuria as a result of the "Kim Myong San incident" and the massacre of Ri Kwang's special detachment, and at the same time I could possibly break the deadlock in which our revolution found itself.

I had a serious discussion with Pan, the provincial party committee member, about negotiations with Wu. Pan acknowledged that my decision was reasonable, but he advised me not to go to Wu in person. He was of the opinion that it would be difficult for a Korean, rather than a Chinese, to persuade him, for he was too self - important and too prejudiced. He added that in order to win over Commanders Wu and Chai we

would have to prevent Ri Chong Chon, the latter's adviser, from interfering in the negotiations, and that this was a problem.

I insisted on going to negotiate in spite of all the difficulties Pan had pointed out.

I said, "Ri is a Korean; even though he is anti - communist, he will not place obstacles in our way if we argue persuasively. He is an old acquaintance of mine. I spoke with him several times during the meeting on the merging of the three nationalist organizations in Jilin. My father was also close friends with him."

Pan tried his best to prevent my making an adventure, saying:

"What difference does it make now whether someone is an acquaintance or a stranger? Do you think they will treat acquaintances differently from strangers? Worse still, they say Wu is a die - hard. The odds are against us."

"I once managed to win over Commander Yu in Antu. So why not Wu Yi-cheng?"

"When you were negotiating with Yu, Mr. Liu Ben-cao was his chief of staff. That gave you a good start."

"I could have a good start in Wu's unit, too. Chen Han-zhang is working as chief secretary in the unit. The chief of staff, Hu Jinmin, is one of our operatives, too."

This remark threw myself into consternation. Only a few days before I had received a letter from Chen, whose role as a powerful support I always emphasized, requesting me to take decisive measures to assist him. On the grounds that it was almost impossible to effect an alliance with Commander Wu through his own efforts, he wrote that he "would like measures to be taken by the organization as soon as possible, for only Comrade Kim Il Sung will be able to find a solution to this problem." Pan, too, knew about this.

"The revolution has a long way to go, and you should not engage in such an adventure. Please think about it carefully, for mercy's sake," Pan implored. "You must not regard yourself as your own property. One slip and you could become another Ri Kwang. Don't forget that. Even if we all die, you must survive and fight to the last for Korea on behalf of all of us."

Pan's remark moved me, but I could not abandon my commitment to an allied front.

After Pan had left for Hunchun County delegates from guerrilla units in every county of east Manchuria gathered in Wangqing and held a meeting to discuss the question of a united front. The main agenda item was the formation of an alliance with the NSA, in other words, who should go to lead negotiations at Luozigou, where the NSA units led by Wu Yi - cheng, Chai Shi - rong, Shi Zhong - heng and others, were concentrated.

I insisted that I should go. The meeting decided that my journey to Luozigou would be possible only with an escort of 100 guerrillas, and granted permission. The journey to Wu Yi - cheng was no simple one as we have already seen.

In order to negotiate with Wu, I had to find out about the situation there through such people as Chen Han - zhang and Hu Jin - min. However, Chen was Wu's chief secretary and a serious man; he would not play games, shut away in his office. And if he showed himself outside, he could be misunderstood if he made a contact with Koreans. Nevertheless, he was sure to help me in my work no matter what the risk because in former days he had been a member of the Young Communist League organization in which I had had a part, and we had pledged loyalty to one another at that time.

After writing to Chen and Hu, I sent letters to Wu Yi - cheng and Chai Shi-rong, explaining the purpose of our journey to Luozigou. To make the letters more formal, we stamped a large, square seal beside the name of the sender.

After dispatching the letters we inquired into the reaction in Wu's unit through the revolutionary organizations in Luozigou, and the reports were good. The underground organizations even informed us of the fact that the NSA had set up a placard with the words "Welcome to the Korean Anti - Japanese Guerrilla Army!" at the entrance to the town.

I left for Luozigou with 100 selected men. As they marched along in new uniform, and with new rifles and leather kit - bags over their shoulders, they were a spectacular sight.

I rode on a white horse at the head of the column.

On arrival at Taipinggou we issued a statement on the AJPGA's entry into Luozigou and dispatched an orderly to Wu's unit; then we settled in for the night, waiting for a reply.

The following day we received notice from Luozigou that they had agreed to the proposed negotiations. Chen Han - zhang's assurances had proved effective in persuading Wu to accept our proposal. When he received my letter he recommended Commander Kim to Wu as someone he knew well, and said I was a very good - natured man.

As he listened to his recommendation Wu asked him, "He is a communist, how is it that you know him so well? Are you then a communist, too?"

Chen replied that Commander Kim was his schoolmate and an old acquaintance.

"If he is your schoolmate and a good fellow, then I will talk to him over luncheon."

We posted a company from Hunchun in the lower village of Taipinggou so that they

could support us in case the NSA should detain us or do us harm; then our remaining 50 men entered the town of Luozigou in an imposing array, flying a red flag and sounding a trumpet.

Chen Han - zhang, who came to greet the guerrilla army, guided me to the headquarters of the NSA. Jo Tong Uk and Ri Song Rim, my orderly, who were to assist me during the negotiations, followed Chen, with wooden - cased Mausers at their sides. There were several aides of Kuomintang origin in the headquarters.

Wu Yi - cheng was a man of fine presence with a long beard. I had heard a rumour that he was so arrogant he would not stand up even when a visitor called and would talk to him, sprawling on a tigerskin and drinking tea; but on that day he greeted me with all due formality. However, he did not maintain the Chinese custom of offering his guest tea.

At first I greeted him in a humble manner, saying, "We highly appreciate the patriotism of your unit's joining the anti - Japanese struggle when many units from Zhang Xue - liang's former Northeast Army were surrendering to the Japanese army."

My greeting brought a smile to the corners of his lips and he ordered his aide to bring tea.

"I have heard reports that you, Commander Kim, are fighting well against the Japanese. Your army is not great in numbers but you know how to fight; we are not like you, even though we have many soldiers. My men say the soldiers you brought with you have brand - new rifles; will you not exchange some of them for our old ones?"

The negotiations thus began with his words of greeting, which were somewhat perplexing. Facing Commander Wu as he tried to fathom the other party's thoughts by praising him on and at the same time requesting something difficult to comply with, I judged that he was a competent diplomat and shrewd man who had known both sweetness and bitterness in his life. I did not think that a forward area commander, the leader of thousands of soldiers, would make such a request at the first meeting without forethought, simply out of greed for a few new rifles.

"You say exchange? We can give them free."

I satisfied his request without any fuss and added in a casual manner, "Is there any need to deal in such petty matters? We'll have plenty of them if we fight a battle with the Japanese. But since you request it, we will give them as a gift."

Wu stroked his beard down and then approached me from a different angle, "Well, what is your communist party? That man, Chen Han - zhang, says the communist party is not bad, but I can't believe him. Zhou Bao - zhong is also a communist and when he was my adviser, I found him not to my liking, always wasting time for some reason, I don't know why. So I got rid of him. By the way, I heard that you

communists destroy the mountain shrines when you pass by them."

"Why should we destroy the shrines? It is a lie told by wicked people to discredit the communists."

"Then, do you, Commander Kim, pay tribute at the shrines?"

"I neither destroy them nor pay tribute to them, for it is nothing to do with me. What about you, Commander Wu?" "Neither do I."

"Then both of us are the same in that neither pays tribute."

Dumbfounded, he stroked his beard once again with a smile on his face.

"That's right. By the way, they say that communists, men and women alike, all sleep under one quilt and they plunder the people of their property. Is this true?"

I realized that the success of the negotiations depended on how I could manage this question and that I must give him an appropriate answer which would give him a correct understanding of communists.

"That is another fabrication of the bad elements. It is true that some alleged communists have deprived landowners of their lands, regardless of whether they are pro - Japanese or anti - Japanese, but we don't regard it as a good thing. However, the landlords should have had the generosity to give the sharecroppers who were dying from hunger, some grain. Can it be right that they regard them with indifference while they feather their own nests? Why should the poor peasants revolt if they are given food grain? Hungry people have no way to survive but by fighting. I may be wrong but I believe the Taiping Rebellion took place in China in the last century for the same reason."

Wu Yi - cheng nodded his head.

"That seems right. Those who wish to eat their fill and live comfortably by themselves are evil - doers in this chaotic situation."

Grasping my opportunity, I continued:

"That men and women sleep under one quilt is a lie the Japanese invented to insult the communists. There are many woman soldiers in our guerrilla unit, but such a thing never occurs. If they fall in love, they get married. Our discipline between men and women is very strict."

"That's what I mean. It must never happen that several men sleep with one woman in turn."

"Of course not. There are no men in the world more decentminded than us

communists."

When our conversation reached this point, Wu began calling me "Commander Kim" and stopped using awkward words.

"Ha, ha! Commander Kim is trying to make a communist of me."

"I have no thought of making you a communist, Commander Wu. A man cannot be made a communist by someone else. However, I think it advisable to unite our efforts to defeat the Japanese imperialists."

Wu Yi - cheng gestured nervously with his arm.

"We don't collaborate with the communists, even if it means fighting on our own."

"Surely it is good to fight the Japanese in cooperation when we are not strong enough alone?"

"I still don't need favours from the communists."

"No one can predict his future. Some day you may ask a favour from us."

"Well, that may well be possible. God only knows what awaits a man. By the way, may I ask a favour of you? Won't you join jiajiali ? It is better than the communist party, I think," he said casually. Seeing me hesitate, he looked at me in amusement.

I was perplexed to hear the word jiajiali in that context. Commander Wu had puzzled me completely.

Jiajiali is a Chinese word meaning "one family." It is an organization of the Chinese people which was also called Qinghongbang. It was formed as a union against the emperor by the workers who dug canals and hauled boats, when they could no longer endure their hardships. There was no private property in this organization, and it was a large one for that time. When people swear brotherhood, they become elder and younger brothers, but people joining jiajiali become fathers and sons. A man who wishes to find a father could join it, but not a man who wishes to find sons. The higher the caste of the jiajiali was, the more dignified its members were and the more authority they possessed. A ceremony was held when a man joined. Kim Jae Bom (alias Kim Phyong), who had joined a jiajiali of the 24th generation on our instructions, had said that the ceremony was spectacular. A new member had to bow hundreds of times to those who were to become his fathers and seniors.

Now I had received an embarrassing invitation to join such an organization. If I declined, the negotiations which had gone smoothly so far might be deadlocked; but if I accepted, he would take me to a Buddha and make me bow there and then, which would mean making myself subordinate to Wu Yi - cheng. When preparing for the negotiations, we had not anticipated this kind of situation. Anyway, I had to resolve

the dilemma.

"It would be a fine thing for you and I to enter a jiajiali, but before we join another organization we are obliged to obtain permission from the party organization. If it is not granted, I can do nothing. Let us leave the matter until I obtain permission from our organization."

"Ha, ha! Then, it seems you are a half - baked commander, not a fully - fledged one."

Commander Wu looked at me with a slightly dissatisfied expression on his face and all of a sudden asked me, "Do you drink, Commander Kim?"

"I can drink, but don't even if I want to, lest it hamper me in fighting against the Japanese."

"Your communist party is agreeable to me. I wish to cooperate with you but I am afraid I would have to imbibe Marxism. Spreading communism among our people is not good."

"Don't worry about it, Commander. We have no intention of propagating communism. We will only carry out anti - Japanese propaganda."

"Your party is very gentlemanly for a communist party. But it was wrong of the communists in Wangqing to disarm Commander Guan's battalion. What is your opinion of that incident?"

"What more is there to say about it? It was the most serious mistake of all possible mistakes. So we severely reprimanded the Wangqing special detachment last year."

"Commander Kim, you are a fair - minded soldier. By the way, some people say that the communist party is right in everything it does. How could that be?"

"A communist is also a man. So how could he make no mistakes? I, too, make mistakes now and then, for I am not a machine, but a man. When one tries to do a great deal of work, one is bound to make mistakes sometimes. So we study hard and improve ourselves so that we shall commit fewer errors."

"You are right. Lazy men who do nothing will make no mistakes. The communists do many things and this we appreciate.

In general, it is amusing to talk to you, Commander Kim. You are candid, so we do understand each other."

Saying this, Wu wound up the negotiations for the moment. He took me politely by the hand and then released his grip. I was sure the negotiations were going well. On the spur of the moment he said good - humouredly that Chen Han - zhang, a friend of

Commander Kim, helped him with his writing and that without him he was as good as blind.

Wu asked me whether I knew Hu Jin - min. I answered that I did not know him, for I was afraid the nature of our relations might be revealed if I answered in the affirmative. He called Hu Jin - min and politely introduced him to me. Hu and I said, "How do you do?" to each other as if we were strangers. Chen Han - zhang told me that it was very rare for Wu to introduce his staff officers to visitors in this way; he said confidently that I could regard the negotiations as successful.

That day we agreed with Wu Yi - cheng to establish a standing body called the Joint Anti - Japanese Army Coordination Commission which would keep the AJPGA and the NSA in touch with each other and coordinate their actions. We also discussed the membership of the commission. Wang Run - cheng, a Chinese, was appointed a representative of the Chinese units and Jo Tong Uk, a representative of our unit. We decided to set up the commission's office in Luozigou, near Commander Wu's headquarters.

Wu Yi - cheng invited us to luncheon. Chen Han-zhang informed me that this also was special treatment. The conversation over luncheon also took place in a friendly atmosphere. Whenever the Japanese imperialist occupation of Manchuria came up, Wu would frown indignantly, twitching his thick eyebrows. He was also indignant at the murder of Ri Kwang by Tong Shan - hao.

"They are indigenous bandits, not our sort. That Tong Shan - hao was certain to become a cat's paw of the Japanese! That his ilk has harmed your army is a cursed crime. I am ashamed that such a devil can be one of our Chinese nation."

This remark gave me a glimpse of another side of his personality.

I was satisfied with the result of the negotiations and Wu Yicheng's hospitality. Wu put on airs, and he was tainted with the ideology of the Kuomintang, but that was not the fundamental point. What was important was his exceptionally strong antiJapanese spirit and his great commitment to national salvation. Cooperation would have been inconceivable if only our distinctions had been asserted, the ideology, class and nationality which separated us. The goal of an allied front permitted us to scorn such limitations.

That same day I sent a liaison man to Xiaowangqing with a letter saying that cooperation with Commander Wu had been successfully arranged, that the question of Chai Shi - rong was still outstanding, that we would try to approach him gradually, and that the unit should make full preparations for action because we needed to attack a large walled county town like Dongning in order to step up the united front.

After our success in the first contact with Wu Yi - cheng, we immediately tackled the work of winning over the unit of Chai Shi - rong, the most obstinate force among the NSA units, to the anti - Japanese united front. Chen Han - zhang said Commander

Wu seemed to be quite determined, but Commander Chai posed a problem; he was anxious to find a way of expelling Ri Chong Chon. Commander Wu had only one brigade. Commander Chai had a larger force.

I suggested negotiations to Ri Chong Chon, but he declined. On the contrary, he incited Chai to disarm the communist army. But Chai, who would normally heed any advice from Ri, objected to that trick. He said that if he were not careful, he could get into serious trouble, since Commander Wu Yi - cheng had dined with Commander Kim and that, moreover, Commander Kim was in command of the Wangqing unit, which fought bravely. Ri Chong Chon worked so hard to incite Chai against communism that we could not even meet him face to face.

The only way of solving the problem was to separate Commander Chai's unit from Wu Yi - cheng. The method used to separate Wu Yi - cheng, who had agreed to cooperate with us, from Chai Shi - rong was to bring Shi Zhong - heng's brigade, Wu Yicheng's main force, under our influence. If we dealt with the brigade commander properly, we could further consolidate our initial success in the negotiations with Wu Yi - cheng.

I inquired about the composition of his brigade; most of the soldiers were of lower class origin. Shi Zhong - heng himself had been a swineherd for a landowner at the age of 9 and then joined the army to support himself. He had served under Wang De-lin in the Jilin field army; after the September 18 incident he had entered the national salvation army and led a platoon, a company and a regiment, and now he was a brigadier-general. He was a typical soldier who relished fighting.

I went to see Shi Zhong - heng with a letter of introduction from Hu Jin - min on the day Hu wrote it. When I requested an interview, Shi complied without ceremony, setting all his other business aside. He treated me warmly, like a friend, saying that a visit to his unit by Commander Kim who fought the Japanese so successfully was an auspicious occasion. He was neither against communism, nor was he like a warlord; he was open - hearted and gentle.

Shi said that our unit's successive victories in the fight with the Japanese army were a source of pride to the people living in east Manchuria as well as to the Korean people. At that time we had already dealt heavy blows against the Japanese imperialists in the battles at Jiapigou, Liangshuiquanzi and several other places. Although the media had not reported them, the news of those battles had been spread widely throughout the Jiandao area. To my surprise, Shi was well aware of the details of the battles and their results.

He welcomed my proposal for a joint attack on the Dongning county town. He said, "I had long wished for a strong neighbour and friend such as your army, Commander Kim .We are brothers from today. Your enemy is my enemy and your friend is my friend."

We embraced each other warmly in celebration of the success of our negotiations.

From that day we were brothers and comradesin - arms who shared the days of fierce battle like brothers. Our close friendship remained unchanged until he fell in battle as the commander of the 2nd Independent Division.

The outcome of the negotiations at Luozigou removed the greatest obstacle in the way of the anti - Japanese revolution. While cooperation with Commander Yu was the starting - point of the allied front, the negotiation with Wu Yi - cheng was a historic step towards extending that initial success gained to the whole area of east Manchuria; it was a stunning event which put an end to the meaningless confrontation and bloodshed occurring between the Korean and Chinese nations since the May 30 Uprising and the Wanbaoshan incident and merged the fierce anti-Manchukuo and anti-Japanese tendencies into one raging torrent.

Through the negotiations with Wu Yi - cheng and Shi Zhongheng we realized quite clearly that a united front was possible only when our own forces were strong. Had we not displayed our military strength to the full through the campaigns in south and north Manchuria in 1932 and through the large and small battles in 1933 in and around Wangqing, and had we not developed the guerrilla army into an indomitable armed force, Wu Yi - cheng would have turned us away from his door. The alliance with Wu Yi - cheng was established so smoothly because we were strong, because our politics and morals were superior to those of the NSA, and because our ardent patriotism, international fraternity and unshakable faith in the validity of our cause won his sympathy.

Since the day I achieved cooperation with the NSA I have regarded it as axiomatic that the best resources for an allied front are one's own forces and that one cannot fight in cooperation with any friendly army or country without fostering one's own strength, and I have devoted my entire life to consolidating the motive force of the revolution.

Wu Yi - cheng and Chai Shi - rong also agreed with my idea of attacking the Dongning county town. We held a joint meeting in Luozigou with Wu Yi - cheng, Shi Zhong - heng, Chai Shi - rong and other commanders of the NSA, and mapped out a detailed plan of operations for the battle; then I wrote to our headquarters in Wangqing once again.

Thanks to the successful negotiations with Wu Yi - cheng and victory in the battle at Dongning county town, we became widely known to the guerrilla units of the Koreans, Chinese NSA units and other anti - Manchukuo, anti - Japanese forces. Cooperation with Wu Yi - cheng convinced me more than ever that strengthening the united front was essential to the survival of the anti - Japanese revolution as a whole and the key to promoting the revolution.

Even after I had left Jiandao and moved the theatre of operations to the Changbai area, I looked back with emotion upon the days when I strove to make the negotiations with Wu a success. Wu Yi - cheng, now as a member of the Northeast Anti - Japanese Allied Army, was fighting in those days on our flank, with Fusong

and its district as his base. When I heard he was fighting nearby, I was reminded of our old friendship, sealed in the days of the common struggle.

With more than 100 guerrillas, I went to the woods east of Xigang where the secret camps of Wu Yi - cheng's unit were located. Wu rushed to the edge of the camp and embraced me. We hugged each other as warmly as childhood friends separated for scores of years.

No sooner did I feel Wu's coarse moustache smelling of gunsmoke on my chin, than a lump rose in my throat despite myself. I could not understand why a meeting with this Chinese man whose character contained so much of the warlord, who was so very proud, should make me choke. Our friendship sealed in the days of battle was quite exceptional. I was greatly moved that Commander Wu treated me quite sincerely like his own brother, disregarding my nationality and age.

No friendship in the world can be more sincere, more ardent and more durable than friendship formed under the hail of fire. Is this not the reason why we call the friendship between the very closest of friends a militant friendship?

I could find no trace in him of the former haughty pride which led him to assess people's ability with his sharp eyes while lounging over a tiger skin. He looked like an old, generous villager rather than a hero of the green forest with thousands of soldiers under his command. He seemed to have lost weight and his eyes seemed less bright.

I stayed for two days in Wu Yi - cheng's secret camp before returning. As I was leaving Wu Yi - cheng offered to turn over 100 of his soldiers to me. When I declined, he feigned anger, saying, "You obviously lack or want nothing. However, Commander Kim, as a friend I must give you some assistance towards your preparations for a great campaign. Those 100 men must fight under your command rather than following me. As the saying goes - Mugwort grows straight on the hemp plantation."

I have not met Wu Yi - cheng since then. At the end of the year I heard that Wu had gone to the Soviet Union after entrusting his unit to another man; then I lost contact with him and heard no more of him.

Wu Yi - cheng was not simply a companion of convenience while we were putting together the allied front; he was an unforgettable comrade - in - arms who braved the hail of bullets shoulder to shoulder with us in battle. How Commander Wu spent the latter part of his life and how he met his fate still remain unclear. Worst of all, there is nowhere I can turn for reliable information.

If he remained loyal to the ideal of patriotism until the last moment of his life, then that is enough to satisfy me.

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Look forward to new issue May 2025!

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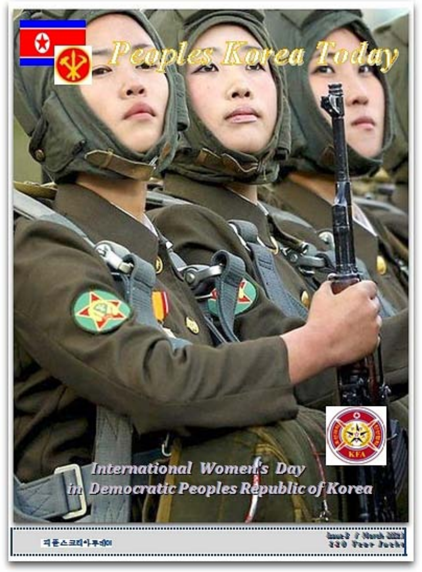

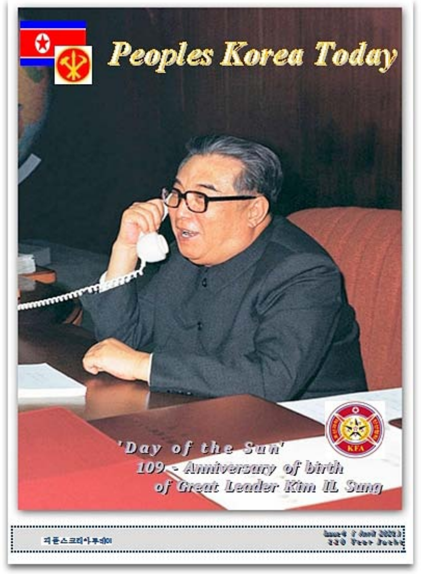

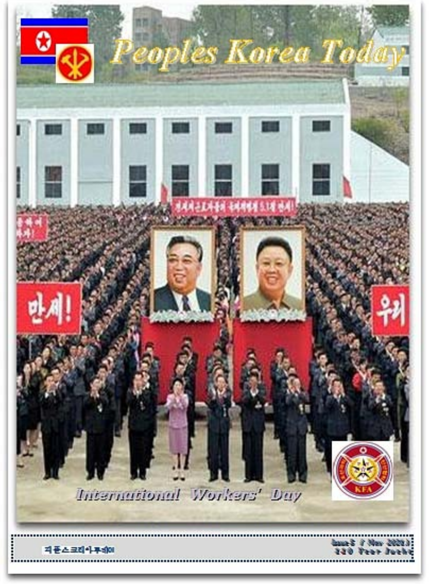

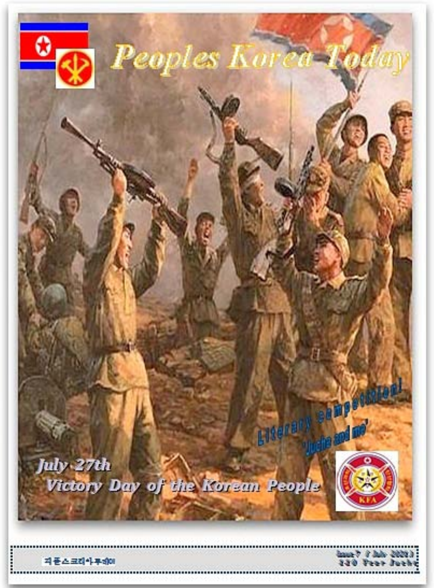

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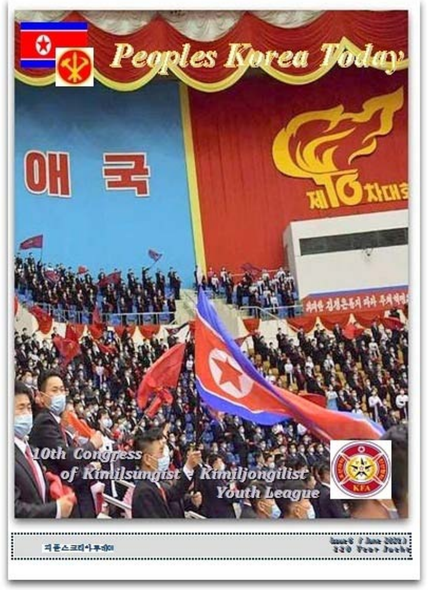

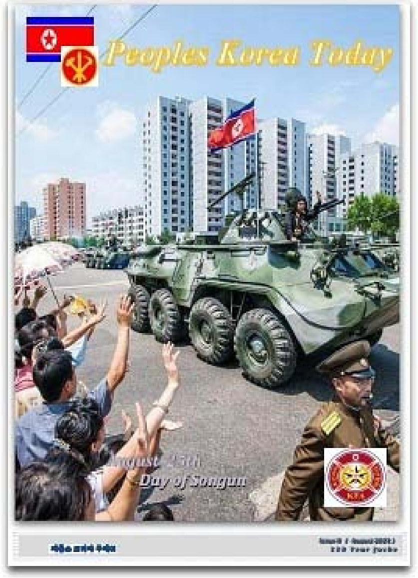

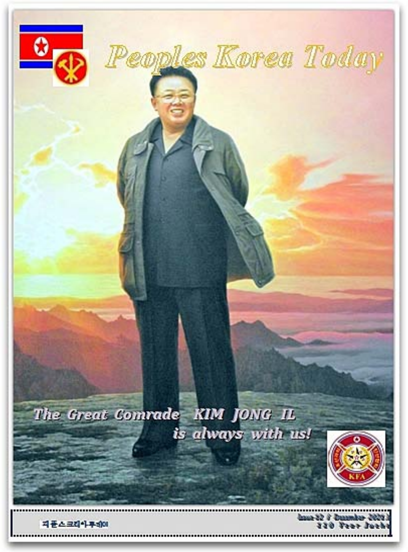

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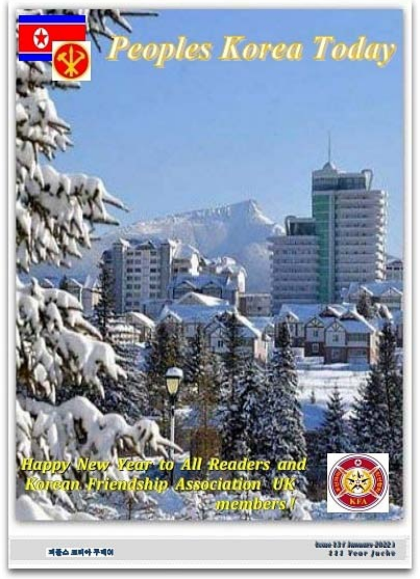

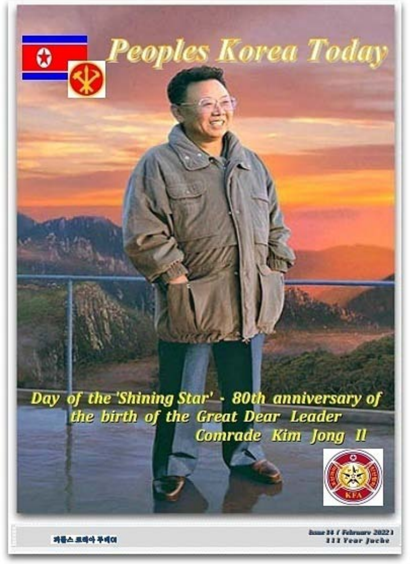

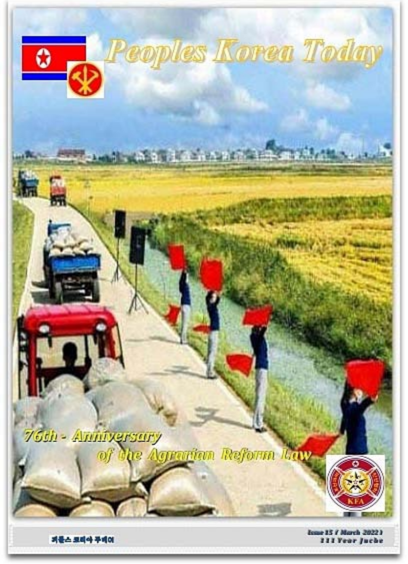

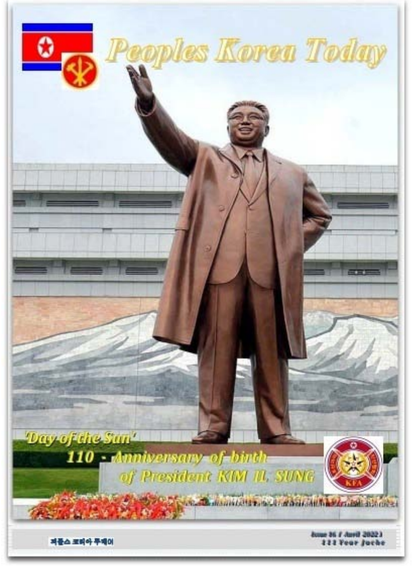

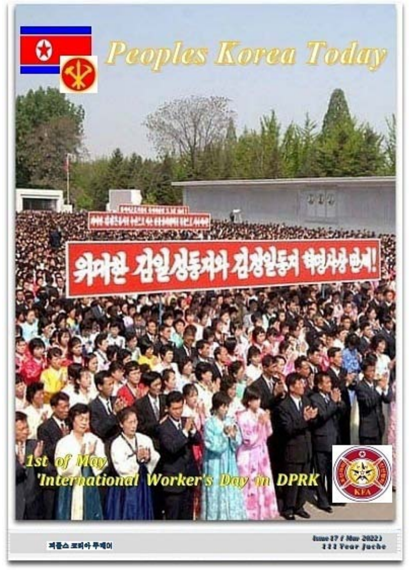

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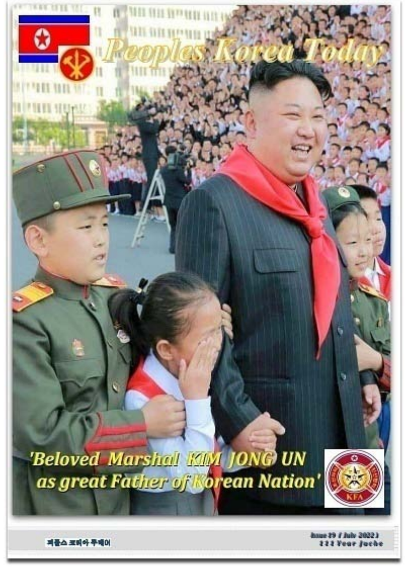

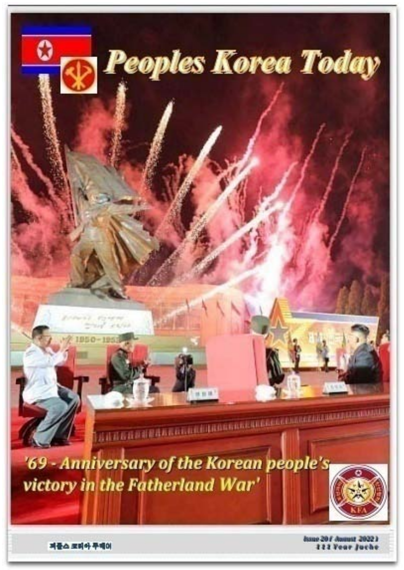

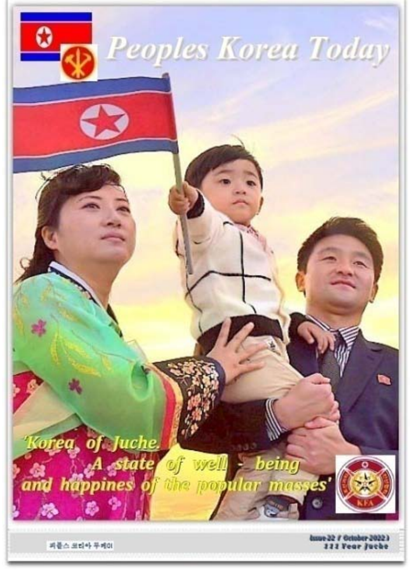

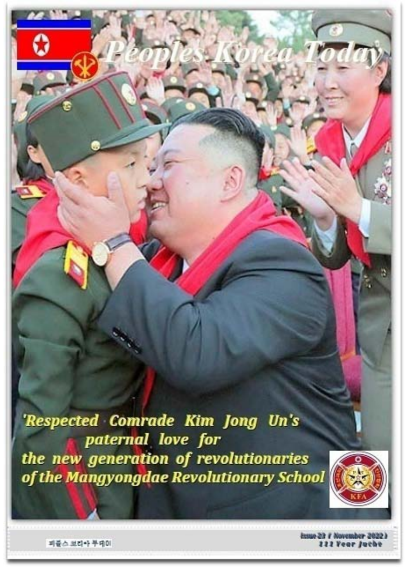

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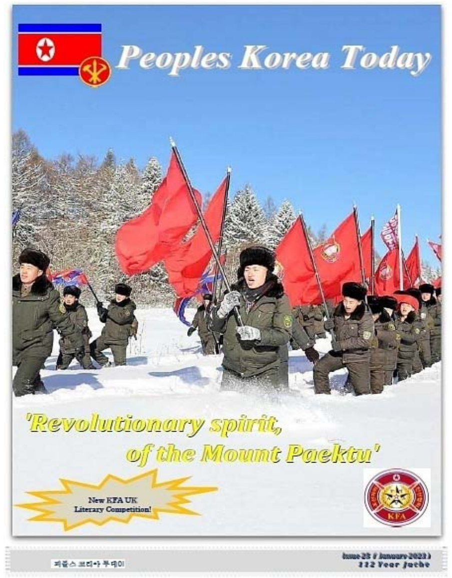

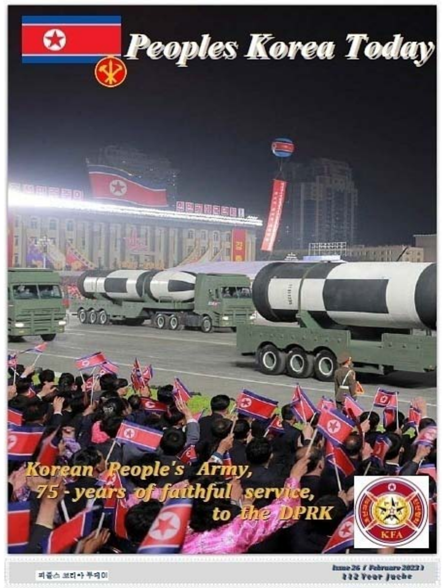

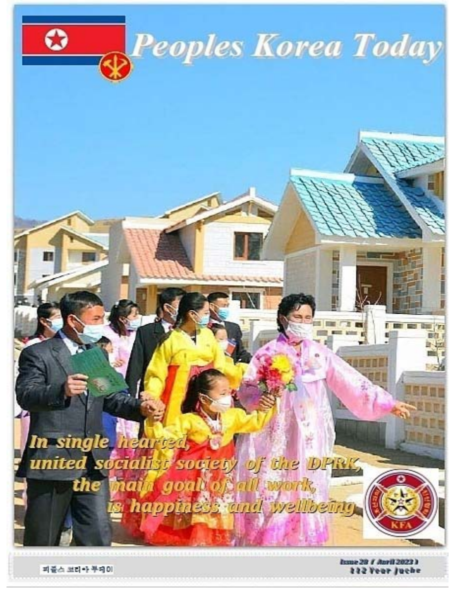

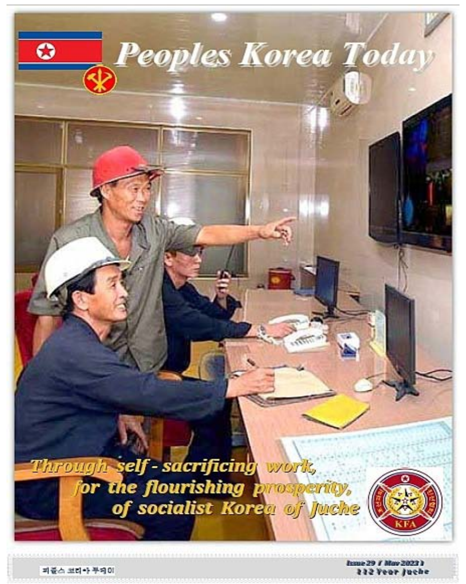

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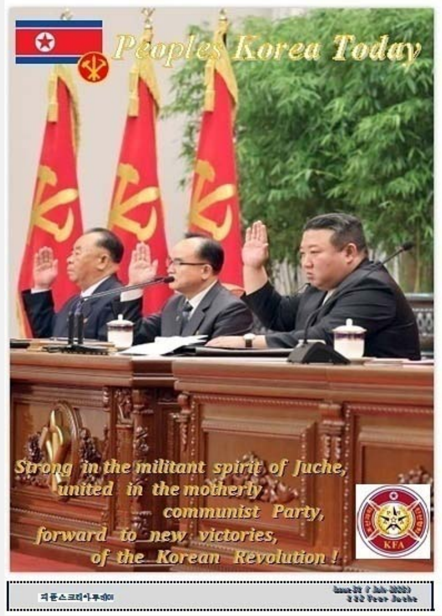

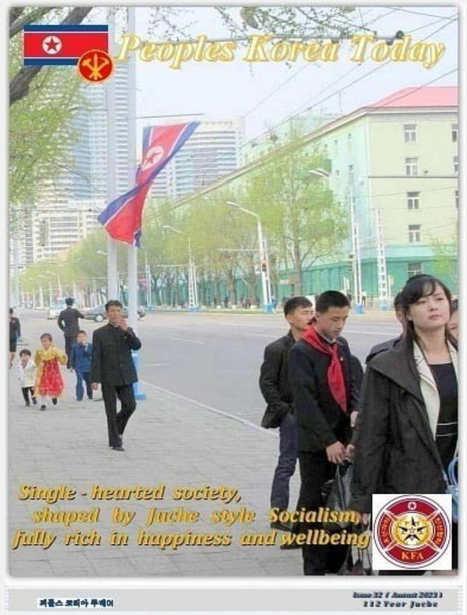

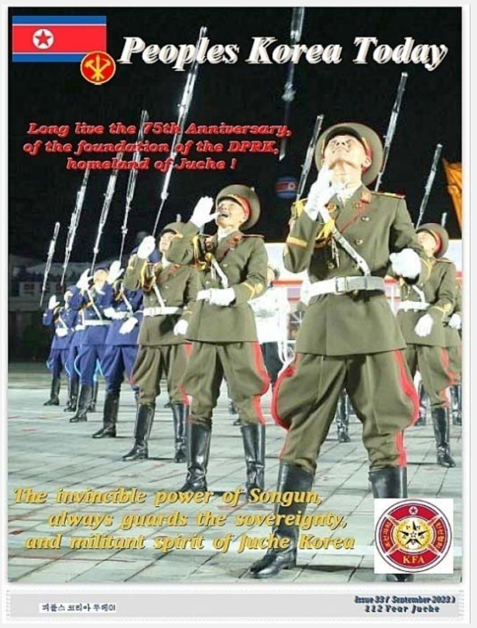

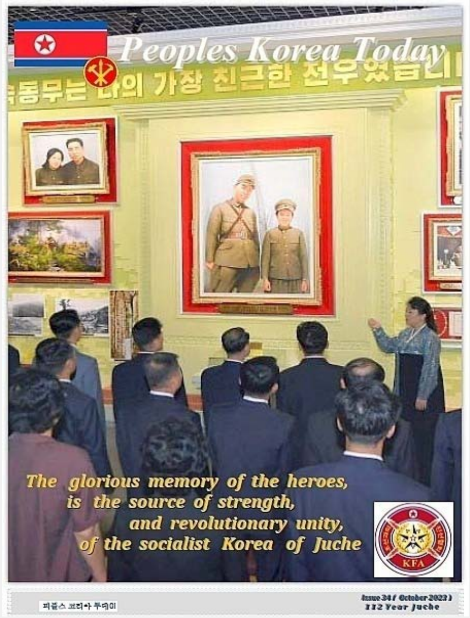

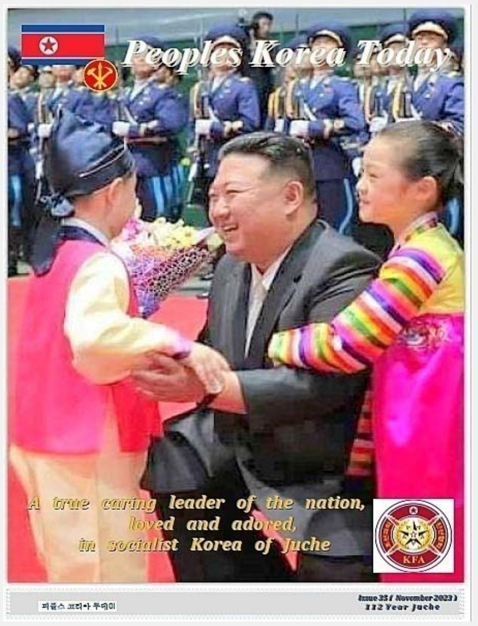

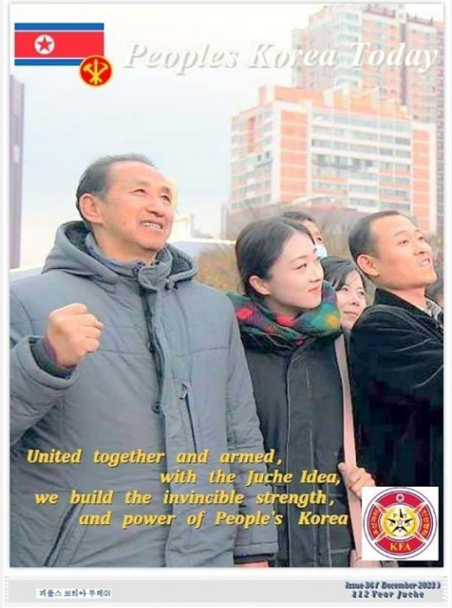

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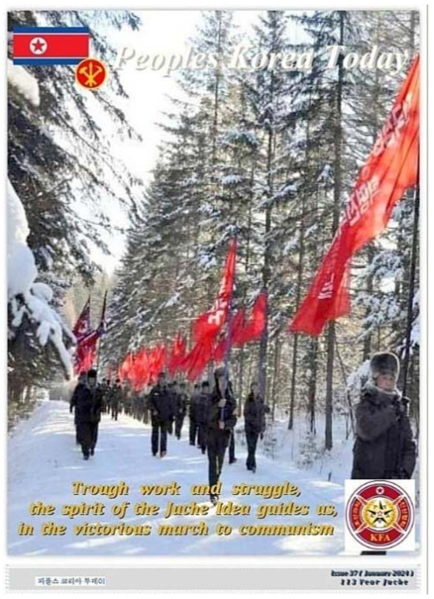

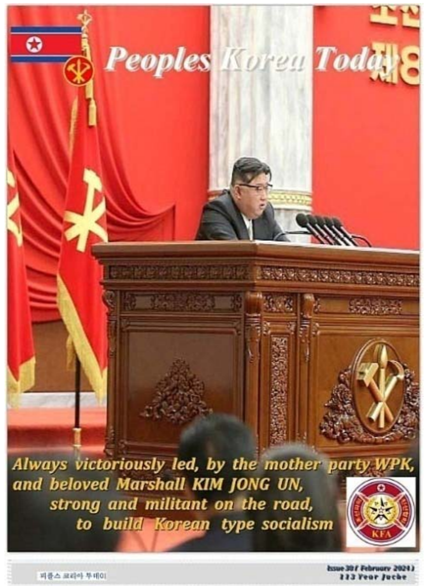

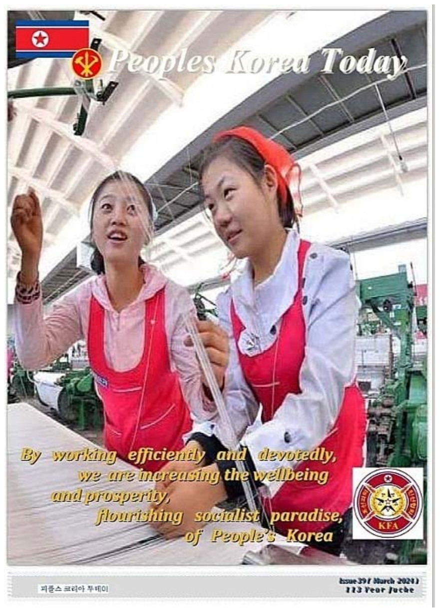

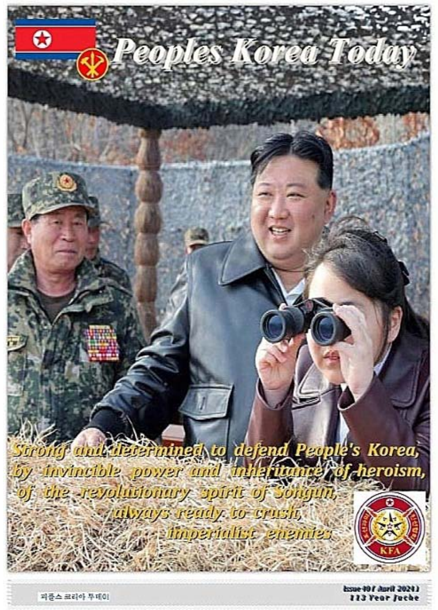

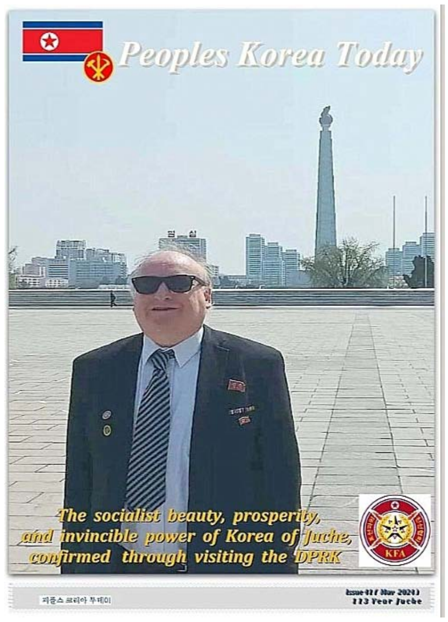

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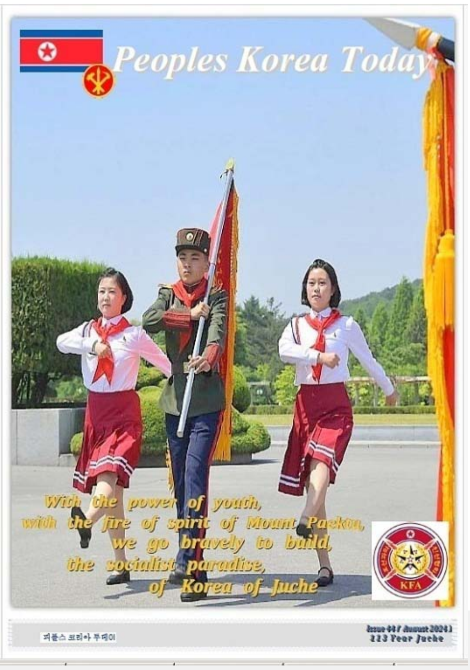

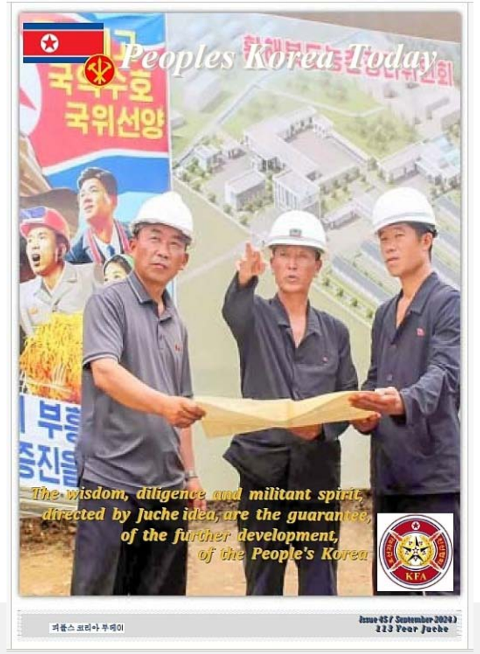

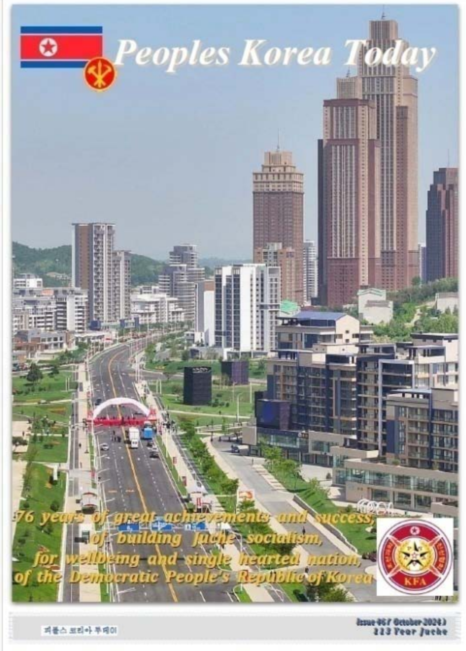

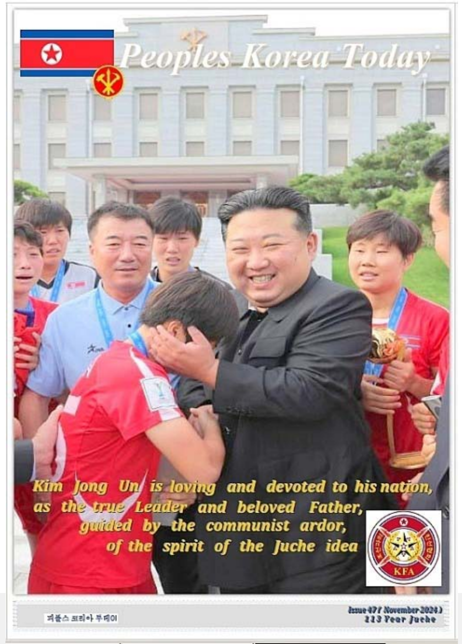

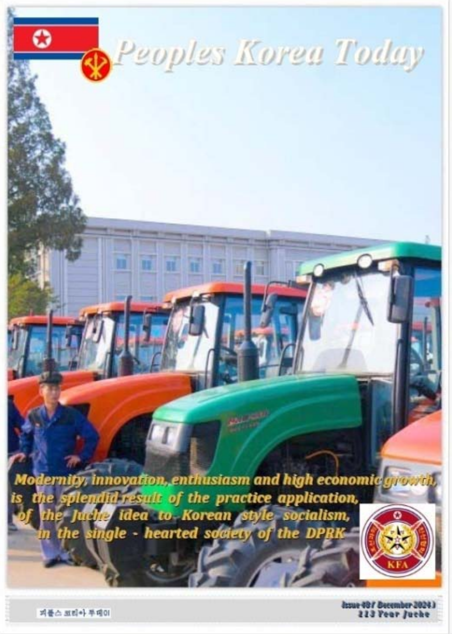

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POEM OF THE MONTH

Man is born with the right to freedom.

When man is named as such.

Man with no right to freedom is a good as dead.

Life maybe given up, but not freedom.

Old song used to be sung in Korea in the 1930s

LIST OF KEYNOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARIES DURING THE YEAR

January

8th of January
Marshal KIM JONG UN's birthday

April

25th of April
'Day of the Sun' anniversary of the birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Foundation of the KPA as the Korean Revolutionary Army

27th of April
Anniversary of Panmunjom Inter - Korean Summit

July

8th of July
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader KIM IL SUNG

17th of July
Anniversary of the award of the title of Marshal to Respected Comrade KIM JONG UN

27th of July
Anniversary of victory in 'Fatherland Liberation War'

October

10th of October
Party Foundation Day

17th of October
Anniversary of foundation of 'Down with Imperialism Union'

February

8th of February
Foundation of Korean People's Army as a regular and standing revolutionary armed force

16th of February
Day of the 'Shining Star' Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

May

1st of May
'International Worker's Day'

August

15th of August
'Day of Songun' (start of the Songun revolutionary leadership of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL)

November

13th of November
Not a DPRK anniversary but anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Friendship Association

29th of November
Anniversary of 'Hwasong - 15' test fire

March

5th of March
Anniversary of Agrarian Reform Law

8th of March
International women's Day

June

25th of June
Anniversary of the provocation of the Fatherland Liberation War by the US imperialists

September

9th of September
Foundation of the Republic Day

22nd of September
Anniversary of the passing away of the anti - Japanese Heroine and Mother of Korea, Madame KIM JONG SUK

December

17th of December
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander

24th of December
Anniversary of the Birth of Madame KIM JONG SUK
Anniversary of the appointment of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

30rd of December
Anniversary of the appointment of Marshal KIM JONG UN as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander